THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

HANLON HUNG.

Mary Mohrmann Avenged.

THE CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL.

His High-handed Career.

The Trial and Conviction

Preparing for Death.

THE EXECUTION.

In the Cell and on the Scaffold.

The Drop Falls at 11·18.

Scenes in and Out of the Prison.

To-day the hardened villain, John Hanlon, who endeavored to cover up the traces of a nameless crime by following it up with murder most foul, expiated his double transgression upon the scaffold in one of the passages of the County Prison. The last execution which took place within the enclosure was that of Jerry Eaton, who was hung on the 8th of April, 1869, for the wilful murder of Timothy Heenan. By the side of this offense, the crimes of which Hanlon was guilty were so appalling that there would seem to be no justice in an equality of punishment. Many people believed Jerry Eaton innocent of the crime for which he suffered death, and commiserated his fate; but in the case of Hanlon there has been a universal belief in his guilt and an undisguised feeling of relief at the arrival of the day fixed for his fate. In life he was unscrupulous, cold-blooded, diabolical, a fiend in heart and a monster in deed; in death he is without sympathy, without commiseration.

A Synopsis of the Case—A Record of Hanlon's Crimes.

The particulars of the startling tragedy with which the barber Hanlon was connected have been made so public that the remembrance of them is still fresh in the minds of the people, although the devilish deed for which the man was convicted and sentenced happened nearly two years and a half ago. Justice in this case, though exceedingly slow, was, as it nearly always is, very sure.

The murder of the child Mary Mohrmann was committed on Sunday evening, September 6th, 1868. At that time no one but the guilty man knew that the foul deed had been done. The mother of the child and the neighbors knew that the child was missing, and supposed that she was lost and would soon be found again. It was not until the Tuesday morning following that the city was startled by the news that the dead body of the little girl, who was only about six years old, though large for her age—not old enough, at all events, to incur the serious displeasure of any human being—had been found in a pool of water in an open lot near her former residence in the upper part of the city. The appearance of the body made it very evident that she had been most horribly murdered under circumstances of the most fiendish atrocity. The testimony since elicited shows that the manner of death of the unoffending girl was such that her sufferings must have been of the most intense and agonizing description.

For some time after the discovery no clue could be found to the murderer, though public opinion, especially in the immediate neighborhood, was at a high state of excitement. Suspicion pointed to the man John Hanlon, who kept a barber-shop on Fifth street, a few doors from Diamond. The building in which he lived and in which the shop was situated was in a direct line with and immediately in front of the house of Mrs. Mohrmann, the mother of the murdered girl, which stood on Orkney street, a small street running parallel with Fifth. Hanlon was known to be a character likely to be the perpetrator of the deed. The imperfect evidence then gleaned pointed so strongly towards him that he was arrested and held for a hearing, but from want of sufficient testimony it was found necessary to discharge him. With unusual effrontery the suspected man stood his ground and continued his business as if nothing had happened. This unusual course, which but few guilty men would have had the nerve to carry out, diverted suspicion from him almost entirely, save in the minds of the few officers of the law who were engaged in working up the case. Had he had but sufficient self-control to have kept him from acts similar to that which ended in the murder, he would probably never have been discovered. As it was, the imperfection of the evidence made him feel in a short time perfectly secure, and he was less guarded in his actions. He even boasted of the fact that though he had been arrested, the crime could not be proved upon him.

The inquest of the Coroner threw no new light upon the subject. The post mortem examination showed that the body had been unmercifully mutilated, though the immediate cause of death was strangulation. After hearing the testimony the Coroner's jury agreed upon the following verdict:—

"The evidence submitted shows that on Sunday evening, September 6, 1868, Mary Mohrmann, a child aged six years, while playing at Fifth and Diamond streets, near her mother's house, was enticed away by a man to the jury unknown. Although diligent search was made, no traces of the child were obtained until her dead body was found in a pond on Sixth street, above Susquehanna avenue, on Tuesday morning, the 8th inst.

"The evidence further shews that the said child had been violated in the most disgusting and horrid manner; that several blows had been inflicted upon her head, and that she had been strangulated. The evidence also showed that the body was not placed in said pond until some hours after death.

"Therefore we, your jury, find the following verdict:—That the said Mary Mohrmann came to her death from strangulation, after having been violated, at the hands of some person to this jury unknown."

The public interest in the case was so great that the mysterious occurrence was talked over for a very long time after. But this gradually wore away as the event became more and more a thing of the past. A long year and a half rolled by without anything further being heard. The officers of justice were actively but quietly engaged in following the chain of evidence, though their efforts in completing it had not been very successful so far. Even the offered reward of Mayor McMichael of $1000 for information which would lead to the conviction of the guilty party produced no effect.

On one occasion the detective officers visited Hanlon's shop as customers and questioned him familiarly about the murder. He thereupon became very angry and ordered them out of the shop. This circumstance convinced the officers that they were on the right track, but their utmost exertions failed to produce the required evidence against him.

Within six months after this visit of the officers, Hanlon was arrested several times for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and at the time of the last arrest on such a charge, he took a pledge that he would not drink again for five years. On the 6th of September, 1869, the anniversary of the day of the murder, Hanlon was again drunk and locked up in the Nineteenth Ward Station-house.

At about this time a girl twelve years old, residing in the neighborhood, was attacked early in the evening, while crossing a lot near the Kensington depot, by an unknown man; was pursued for some distance; was taken and compelled to follow, but was finally released for some unknown reason, which prevented the villain from carrying his designs further. The description that this girl gave of the unknown man, before an alderman of the Nineteenth ward, corresponded exactly with that of Hanlon, but the case was not followed up, and nothing further was done about it. It is said that Hanlon made a compromise with the father of the girl by the payment of $10.

On the 1st of October of the same year a dwarf named Clara Ritchie was walking between 7 and 8 in the evening with her sister, Mrs. Annie Bowers, on Germantown road, near Nicetown. Here they were met and followed by this same John Hanlon, who struck Mrs. Bowers on the back of the head with a cobble stone, and then attempted to get possession of the other woman—evidently thinking, from her size, that she was a young child. The cries of Mrs. Bowers brought a gentleman to the rescue, and Hanlon was arrested and taken before an alderman in Germantown. The Alderman of the Nineteenth ward who had heard the former case having his suspicions aroused that this Hanlon was the murderer of Mary Mohrmann, took an active interest in this second arrest, and endeavored in it to find some clue to the former mystery, or, at least, get some punishment inflicted upon the man whom he thought to be guilty of a far greater crime even than that for which he was held. He obtained permission to visit the prison where Hanlon was supposed to be awaiting a further hearing, but before this design could be accomplished, it was discovered that the Germantown alderman had settled the case, and that Hanlon was free.

In November of the same year a man was arrested for attempting to commit an outrage upon a girl ten years old in the yard of the Tabernacle M. E. Church. The outrage was prevented through the exertions of a boy, and the man was arrested. He gave the name of Charles E. Harris, and he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The Alderman who had taken an interest in the finding of the Mary Mohrmann murderer had never entirely lost sight of Hanlon, and he at this time noticed that Hanlon was not about the neighborhood as formerly. After various inquiries and various consultations with the detectives, the Alderman was finally led to visit Moyamensing, where he was allowed to see the man Harris. In accordance with his expectations he there identified Harris as no more nor less than John Hanlon, the barber, under an assumed name. Then the moral certainty was that Hanlon was the child-murderer, but as yet there was no strong legal proof.

Then a plan was inaugurated, with the consent of the authorities, to convict the man out of his own mouth. Murder will out, though no one but the murderer is cognizant of the deed. A fellow-prisoner, convicted of a crime of somewhat lighter hue, was confined with the suspected man, in the hope that the story of the murderer would be unfolded in private to the companion. The sequel proves that the temptations of boon companionship and the horrors of the heavy secret were too much for the guilty one. The story must be told to somebody, and told it was. The fellow-prisoner is taken into confidence for the sake of lightening the weight which the inhuman man is unable alone to carry.

But so hardened is the criminal that the story when once begun is told boastingly, as if it was the greatest of exploits.

The story thus told is confided by the fellow-prisoner to the authorities in the hope of a pardon being granted to the informer. But the story in this form is of no practical use. It comes directly from a criminal and through a criminal. But it is important, inasmuch as it gives the clue to work upon, and the direction in which to work to complete the chain.

Then the detectives go to work in earnest. Every item of the confession is thoroughly sifted and inquired into, and outside evidence is found and produced (then an easy matter) to corroborate every part. When the chain is a complete whole the Grand Jury is notified and a true bill is found against John Hanlon, the barber, who is brought from prison and retried, this time on the more serious charge, involving the life or death of the prisoner.

Then it is that the damning story comes out in all its horrid particulars. Further publicity is unnecessary. The details are too well known and by far too well studied by readers of newspapers. It is enough to give the outline. The lustful man with evil intent disguises himself, thus preventing effectually his identification afterwards. He seeks some one on whom to gratify his passion. He walks the streets on a quiet Sunday evening and finds the little child, whom he entices or compels to go with him. He kills her, unintentionally perhaps, in the accomplishment of his designs, but unintentional killing under such circumstances is murder in the first degree. Having killed her, he puts her into the cellar of his house and coolly goes to bed as if nothing had happened. He makes several unsuccessful attempts to get rid of the body. He keeps the dreadful thing in his possession for the whole of one day and two nights, all the time pursuing his business as usual, while the neighbors are everywhere hunting the lost child. At last he succeeds in getting rid of it. In the early morning of the third day he deposits it in a slimy pool in an open lot, hoping, like Eugene Aram, that the waters will cover it. The waters do not cover it. Almost immediately it is found, and the search for the criminal commences. He stands it all and even continues in his evil courses. He is arrested and put in prison for a minor offense. Here he convicts himself of the greater. He takes his trial, and a fair one it is.

The trial is lengthy. Every doubt is resolved in his favor. The confession is produced and corroborated. Its evidence is combatted strongly but unsuccessfully. Additional evidence is even allowed after the case has closed. The Judge gives a lengthy and impartial charge to the jury. They deliberate for many days, much to their own disadvantage, unwilling to convict the man while there is anything in his favor. A result is at length arrived at. The expectant public hear from the mouths of the pale and exhausted jurymen that the criminal is counted unworthy of life. An incensed public judges the sentence righteous, and even positively necessary for the protection of wives and little ones.

A motion for a new trial is immediately made, argued, and patiently heard. The Judge again prepares a lengthy decision and the new trial is justly denied. The final sentence is pronounced and the doomed man receives it scoffingly. Such is the dreadful story.

A Respite Asked For.

There have been no demands made upon the Governor for a respite in the prisoner's favor, as in nearly every other case, save in one instance by his spiritual advisers, Roman Catholic priests, who said the time allowed was not sufficient for the doomed man to prepare for a future state. Even the family of the murderer have made no intercessions in his behalf, and this is pretty positive proof of the utter worthlessness of the man. According to the prison authorities, his private life since he was imprisoned was of the vilest character. It was feared that the counsel for the prisoner would take advantage of the late act of the Legislature allowing a writ of error to be filed at any time subsequent to a criminal trial, and compelling the Supreme Court to review the testimony in all such cases. From the fact that this writ of error was not filed, it was supposed that the counsel did not consider it worth their while, but that they would gain time, as well as obtain greater notoriety for themselves, by allowing the preliminaries of the hanging to proceed even to the fixing of the rope upon the neck of the murderer, and then to produce the writ in the face of the Sheriff, and cause the preceedings to be stayed. But there was, happily, no attempt at such juggling, and the reputation of the law for vexatious delays was not sustained.

Waiting for Death.

There being no intention to take advantage of the writ of error in the case, and the appeal made by Hanlon's spiritual advisers for a respite not being pressed, after the Governor's first refusal to listen to it, the condemned man could do nothing but prepare for death in his miserable way. The curiosity of the public to know more about the guilty wretch was, as is usual in all such cases, great, and many endeavors were made to penetrate the secrecy of his cell, to learn something of his manner and talk. But, warned by past experiences, the prison authorities not only refused admittance to all comers, save the prisoner's spiritual advisers and immediate friends, but even refused to drop a word whereby the curious public could be gratified. The only exception made was in the case of Detective George H. Smith, who was sent for by Hanlon a few days ago. On entering the cell the following dialogue took place:—

Mr. Smith—John, I understand you wish to see me; what can I do for you?

Hanlon—I want to ask your pardon for the way I referred to you in court.

Mr. Smith—Certainly. I never had any hard feelings towards you, John. I can readily understand what made you feel angry towards me. If you think I have any hard feelings towards you, John, ask your counsel.

Hanlon (excitedly)—Don't say anything about them (counsel); I want your forgiveness and Taggart's (Smith's partner); also tell Dunn that I don't wish him to think that I have any hard feelings against him; you and I knew how it was done (referring to the murder and Smith's agency in ferreting out the author), and I don't want to talk about it; I have but a little while to live; the world is nothing to me now, and I don't want to think about it. I'll pay you that fifty cents I borrowed of you in the fall, just as soon as some one comes to see me who will give it to me.

Mr. Smith—Never mind that, John; I don't want it; let it go.

Hanlon—I must pay it to you. My religion makes me do that. Rest assured that you shall receive it. Again I ask your pardon, and the pardon of every one whom I have wronged in my speech after conviction. Good-bye.

The condemned man himself frequently expressed a readiness to meet his fate, and his demeanor was so collected as to warrant the belief that he would behave at the last moment with the same firmness that he exhibited during and at the termination of the trial.

The Machinery of Death.

Yesterday the scaffold was erected, not only within the prison inclosure, but inside the prison building, at the end of the eastern corridor, and within a few feet of the cell in which Hanlon was confined. This is the first time in the history of the prison that the gallows has been thus placed. Heretofore it has been in the open space between the convict and the female departments; or in the passage way south of the convict block. One reason for erecting the scaffold where it now is, was the fear that the weather would be stormy; and another was to have the execution even more private than it could be in the open air. With all the care and watchfulness that could be exercised, the top of the inclosure has been reached, and executions in the prison yard have been witnessed by many persons from neighboring trees and housetops.

The gallows is the same on which Winnemore, Probst, Williams, Eaton, and others were hanged. It consists of uprights, with a cross-beam and a hinged platform, supported by props which are pulled away at the last moment, the victim falling, and not raised to the beam, as is done sometimes by means of pulleys. There was a trial of it in the afternoon, after which the halter was secured, leaving nothing to be done to-day.

The Sheriff's Escort.

This morning, at half past 9 o'clock prompt, the gentlemen who had been invited by the Sheriff to witness the execution gathered in the small hall of the Assembly Buildings. As the law requires that, beyond a few official personages, all who witness such an event must do it as officers of the law, the non-official gentlemen were sworn in as the "Sheriff's Deputies." The assemblage was, to avoid any sensation, kept a matter of secrecy, and the gentlemen selected to act were each furnished with a card, of which this is as near a fac-simile as we can here make it:—

> Private.
> *Meet at 9½ o'clock A. M. sharp,*
> ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
> *South Room, Second Story.*
> WILLIAM R. LEEDS,
> Sheriff.

These were the elected personages who, in addition to the Sheriff, were witnesses of the execution:—

Furman Sheppard, Esq.
Samuel P. Jones, Jr., Esq.
Dr. Samuel Knight, Dr. Joseph Gilbert.
Messrs. John P. O'Neill and P. E. Carroll, prisoner's counsel.

Sheriff's Jury.

Charles H. Harkness,	John G. Hollick,
Wm. H. Kern,	Henry Bumm,
Gordon Gavit,	Henry Huhn,
John L. Hill,	Hamilton Disston,
R. C. Tittermary,	Andrew Alexander,
Peter Baltz,	William K. Park.

Sheriff's Deputies.

J. E. Salter,	William H. Money,
Isaac McBride,	L. R. Hibbard,
Marshall C. Henszey,	Thomas H. Spence,
Joseph Watts,	Hillery Conner.

In addition to the above there were the special reporter of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH and ten other representatives of the city press.

The Arrival at the Prison.

The escort was brought to the prison by a Tenth street car, specially chartered for the occasion. Alighting, the gentlemen passed into the side gate near the Debtors' Prison, and proceeded up to the northern gate two-by-two, headed by the Sheriff. A large concourse of people pressed up against the fence, and there remained in wonderment at the impressive ceremony after the door had closed upon the escort.

In the Prison.

The Sheriff and party entered the apartment allotted to the Assistant Superintendent, where the gentlemen present answered to their names.

The jury was then sworn by Alderman Jones.

Any attempt to discover anything pertaining to Hanlon was unsuccessful, the prison officials and subordinates observing the same reticence which we spoke of yesterday.

By looking through a

Grating in the Wall

separating the Superintendent's room from the corridor, could be seen at the western end of the thoroughfare the scaffold, which was at this time covered with a huge white sheet.

The heavy state of the atmosphere, combined with the narrow apertures through which light is furnished, made the corridor exceedingly dark and gloomy, and this added materially to the solemnity of the scene. In order to prevent prisoners in the cells witnessing the hanging, pieces of leather were placed over the holes.

The Rope

was so arranged that the condemned man would drop four feet and a half, a longer fall than is generally given.

The Prisoner.

The reticence of the officials created some suspicions in the minds of those present that Hanlon had made a confession. Whether this be the case or not will be developed hereafter. Yesterday Sheriff Leeds and other officials were at the prison, and paid a visit to the condemned. The family of Hanlon—his wife, mother, and sisters—called to see him for the last time. The leave-taking was painful in the extreme, especially with the sisters, who manifested a strong attachment for John during the trial.

Some time was spent alone with his spiritual advisers, and after they left Inspectors Chandler, Keichline and others called to say a few parting words. To one of the Prison officials who referred to the few remaining hours of life left him, he said he did not fear to die, and when the hour arrived it would find him ready. But he talked very little about the occurrence, and it was avoided by others.

By a little persistency the reporter of THE TELEGRAPH managed to learn that Hanlon partook of no breakfast this morning. He was visited by the prison officials this morning, and repeated his remarks that he wished them to forgive him if they had conceived that he had treated them harshly. He bade them an affectionate good-by.

Fathers Barry and Mooney called on him at an early hour and remained with him until the execution. None of his relatives or friends have been with him this morning, they having bade him farewell yesterday.

Hanlon Denies Dunn's Statement.

In a conversation on Monday last, Hanlon alluded freely to the murder, and denied positively that he had ever made the statement which Michael Dunn swore to in Court. All efforts to get him to admit or deny his guilt proved fruitless. He stated that he prays for Detectives Smith and Taggart and Dunn because his religion teaches him so to do. It is said that he has left an important statement, which will be revealed after the execution.

Hanlon in His Cell.

Hanlon manifested the utmost composure during the entire morning, and joined earnestly with the clergymen in the devotional exercises connected with the preliminary ceremony to the hanging. His cell is the same as that occupied by Eaton, Probst, and other murderers.

His Last Night.

Mrs. Steinmeyer, a sister of Hanlon, remained with him last evening until 11 o'clock. Their parting is described as of a very affecting nature. He then indulged in prayers until 2 o'clock this morning, when he retired and slept soundly until 5 o'clock, when he arose apparently very much refreshed from a long fast of seventeen days, during which time nothing has crossed his lips except a trifle of bread and water.

Hanlon Leaves His Cell.

At 11 o'clock Sheriff Leeds proceeded to the cell and notified Hanlon that the time had come for the carrying into effect the provisions of the law.

Hanlon signified his readiness to accompany the Sheriff and arose for that purpose.

He Proceeds to the Scaffold.

Superintendent Perkins then appeared, and together the above-named and the clergy proceeded to the scaffold, Hanlon walking between the priests. On reaching the corridor the Sheriff's deputies and other witnesses joined in the procession. He walked firmly and exhibited no signs of any excitement. He mounted the steps of the gallows without any assistance whatever. His clothing was the same as worn by him during the trial.

On the Platform.

On reaching the platform the priests and Hanlon bowed down and went through a long ceremony, in which Hanlon participated earnestly, his voice being distinctly audible above that of Father Barry, who officiated on the occasion. He gave evidence of having a very retentive memory, the responses being made by him in the usually rapid manner incident to the Catholic Church, without a single interruption.

The ceremony through, Father Barry said to those assembled that the prisoner had nothing to make public, but wished to return his thanks to the prison officers, keepers and inspectors.

His Last Words.

Hanlon then stepped to the front of the platform, and in a firm and distinct voice said:—

"To those who have ever injured me or have ever done me any wrong, I forgive them, and ask God to forgive them. And all whom I have injured in any way whatsoever, or against whom I have had any ill feeling, I ask their forgiveness and God to forgive me."

Final Preparations.

The rope was placed around his neck, the cap over his head and his hands pinioned, the clergy leaving the scaffold during this ceremony.

Hung at 11·18 o'clock A. M.

Sheriff Leeds then left and proceeded to the front of the stand, and at 11·18 A. M., the prop was disjointed, and John Hanlon's body was stretched to its full length. The only

Disagreeable Feature

in the whole affair was the dropping of one of the props which upheld the platform while the Sheriff was engaged in placing the cap over the head of Hanlon, the noise of which was enough to disturb the equanimity of those present, let alone the man who was so shortly to be launched into eternity.

The Body Cut Down.

The body was allowed to hang the usual time, when an examination was made, and life being pronounced extinct, it was lowered down and placed in a coffin prepared for the occasion.

It will be handed over to the friends of Hanlon during the afternoon, his family having made a request to that effect, which the Prison Inspectors granted.

After the Execution.

At twelve minutes of 12 o'clock the body was lowered from the scaffold and carried to a cell near the entrance to the corridor. Here an examination was made by the physicians. The neck had not been broken, and Hanlon died of strangulation. The body, before being taken down, was but slightly contorted, the left leg being drawn up. By request of the family, no scientific *post mortem* examination was made. The Sheriff ordered the body to be delivered to the friends of the deceased at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Crowd and Scenes Outside the Prison.

What was a matter quite unusual during executions at the prison, a very large crowd of curious people assembled in the street before the front of the forbidding-looking structure. There was not one but knew he could by no means obtain a view of the tragic scene, for the strategems resorted to in the past, when the execution took place in the prison yard, in climbing trees that stood back of the rear wall, and in clambering on to high roofs on the street opposite, from which just the top of the scaffold could be seen, were all rendered futile by the change of the customary location of the instrument of death from the yard to the northern corridor.

The Precautions Taken.

The Mayor ordered a large detail of police to the scene to prevent any disturbance of the peace. Lieutenant Smith, of the Seventeenth district, was in command, and had out his entire force of fifty men, in addition to details from other districts, making the aggregate force 70. This great number was far from being actually needed, but was in compliance with a formality which custom had established. The central point of attraction outside, to this assemblage, was just at the entrance to the avenue leading to the gate nearest Reed street.

Hanlon Wanted to be Hung.

What most seemed to interest the waiting people, was the item of news which came from a restaurant near at hand. Here, this morning, a keeper who had with others been delighted to watch the condemned man, came for his breakfast and said:—"I heard Hanlon say that he wanted to be hung at 9 o'clock, as he had made all his preparations." This, coupled with the fact that through his refusal no writ of error had been filed, and therefore no injunction had issued to restrain the Sheriff, was a sweet morsel in the mouth of the street gossips.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Armistice Imperfectly Enforced.

Belfort Still Bombarded.

No Hope for Bourbaki.

Disturbances in Paris.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

End of the Price-Lynd Contest.

The Philadelphia Coronership

The Overdue Colorado.

She is Reported Safe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LONDON, Jan. 31—4·30 P. M.—The official report of the Liverpool Cotton market says that it closes dull, with a downward tendency. Middling uplands, 8d.; Orleans, 8¼d. Sales on a ship named to sail in February or March from Savannah or Charleston, seller's option, 7⅝d. for middling uplands; and on a ship named to sail from New Orleans in February or March, seller's option, 8 1-16d. for middling Orleans.

Gambetta and the Bordeaux Government.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A despatch from Bordeaux says that Gambetta has telegraphed to the Prefects that he will announce the resolution of the Bordeaux Government after communication with "The Personage" to come from Paris. Meanwhile he asks them to be firm and confident, and instructs them to drill incessantly the recruits who come in during the term of respite allowed by the armistice.

Disturbances in Paris.

A despatch from Versailles mentions a report that firing had been heard in the Belleville and Villette quarters of Paris yesterday, and it is feared that a disturbance has occurred.

Another despatch from Versailles says that the

Armistice Has Been Carried Out

in the west and north of France without difficulty. It is reported that the armistice has been extended to the eastern departments, and the military operations on the part of Generals Manteuffel, Werder, Bourbaki and Garibaldi cease to-day.

The Bombardment of Belfort.

A despatch from Pruntrut, Switzerland, on the 31st, says that the bombardment of Belfort continues. The 24th French Corps has escaped to the southward, but the remainder of

Bourbaki's Army has been Cut Off

and is being driven to the Swiss frontier.

No More Troops Despatched from Germany.

A despatch from Berlin says that orders have been given for the discontinuance of the despatch of troops to France.

The London Conference will hold another meeting on Friday.

The Smyrna Dykes Destroyed.

A despatch from Constantinople says that the dykes at Smyrna were destroyed by a torrent, and a large part of the town inundated. Many persons were drowned, but the number of victims is unknown.

FROM THE STATE.

The Philadelphia Coronership.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—There are already several candidates here for the position of Coroner, made vacant by the death of Dr. William Taylor. Among them are ex-Coroner Daniels, Deputy Coroner John C. Sees, and Dr. John H. Gihon, the present Lazaretto physician. All are sanguine of success, although the Governor refuses to enter into conversation upon the matter until the body of the dead Coroner is in the grave. Robert C. Tittermary, of the Second ward, and a man named Snodgrass, a resident of West Philadelphia, are also named for the place. Dr. Gihon, perhaps, from being closely connected with the Executive, has the better opportunity of furthering his cause, but rumor has it that neither of the above-named will be the successor of Coroner Taylor.

George W. Hamersley,

late Chief Clerk of the Senate, who has been lying very ill for some time at his residence in Germantown, has arrived at the capital. He looks remarkably well.

The Auditor-Generalship

General Allen, Senator from the Warren and Venango district, has proclaimed himself a candidate for the Auditor-Generalship.

Judge Lynd Awarded the Contested Judicial Seat.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—The committee to try the contested election case of Mr. Price against Judge Lynd has held three meetings, and has notified the contestant to appear and present his case. He has, however, either declined or neglected to do so, and in consequence the committee this morning awarded the seat to Judge Lynd.

FROM NEW YORK.

Proposals for Bonds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The proposals for bonds amounted to $5,250,800 at 108·36@109. The awards will be $2,000,000 at 8·36@8·77.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The steamer Russia takes over one million dollars in specie to-day.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Massachusetts Constabulary.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The Massachusetts Senate, by 19 to 13, passed an order restoring the appropriation for the State constabulary from $30,000 to $150,000, as originally reported from the Finance Committee.

FROM THE WEST.

The Galentine Murder Case.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31.—The jury in the case of Dr. Galentine, who shot Dr. Jones, October 8, for improper intimacy with his wife, returned a verdict at 10·30 o'clock to-night of guilty of manslaughter.

Gas Tank Explosion and Loss of Life.

The tank at the oil refinery of Hussey, Payne & Co. exploded this afternoon, instantly killing Peter Corry, a workman, and damaging property to the value of $3000.

Consolidation of the City and County of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—A bill was introduced into the Legislature to-day to consolidate the county and city of St. Louis under one Government, and extend the limits of the city so as to embrace the entire county. Many radical changes are proposed, several offices to be abolished, and the elective offices materially reduced in number.

A bill providing for a

Constitutional Convention

was also introduced, and elicited considerable debate.

Aid for the Fenians.

An appeal has been issued by several prominent Irish citizens calling for aid to bring the families of the released Irish patriots to this country.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Safety of the Colorado.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The steamship Colorado, from Panama, which was overdue, is coming in.

The German Bark Gazelle,

captured off Iquique, arrived at Tahiti on the 28th of December.

Magdaline Bay Not a Port of Entry.

Senor Rivas, the Mexican Consul, notifies the public that Magdaline bay, in Lower California, is not a port of entry, and that any goods landed there are liable to confiscation. The brig Curlew, chartered by the Lower California Company, being refused a clearance for Magdaline bay, has sailed without papers. It is not probable that any more emigrants can be obtained from here.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Air-Line Road.

TRENTON, Feb. 1.—In the Senate this morning the bill to repeal the ninth section of the Hamilton Land Improvement Company act was made the special order for next Wednesday. The Camden and Amboy Company wished to force its passage, but the National Air-Line Company, operating under the ninth section, had a clear majority of the Senate in their favor.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Small-pox in New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 1.—The small-pox has broken out here, and is exciting considerable alarm. Vaccination has generally been neglected by a large portion of the population. The disease was introduced by a sailor who died in a boarding-house, and from whose clothes the infection springs. Sixteen cases are reported to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Lieut. Richard C. Hooker is ordered to duty in the Hydrographic Office; Master Edward W. Sturdy is detached from the receiving ship at New York and ordered to report to Chief of Bureau of Navigation for duty.

An Army Order

has been issued limiting the staff of division commanders. It provides, among other things, for one Assistant Adjutant-General, or an officer in that capacity if none be assigned, and the authorized number of aides-de-camp of the commander's grade; also one medical director.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 6-20s, 1862, coupon, 110⅝; do. 1864, do., 110; do. 1865, do. 110; do. 1865, new, 109; do. 1867, 109⅛; do. 1868, 109⅜; 10-40s, 109¼; Virginia 6s, new, 60⅜; Missouri 6s, 89⅝; Canton Co., 71¾; Cumberland pref., 27⅜; New York Central and Hudson River, 94⅞; Erie, 22; Reading, 98⅛; Adams Express, 67¼; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 95¾; Illinois Central, 133⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 107⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 46⅝.

THE FARRAGUT MONUMENT.

The Whole People Asked to Contribute to the Fund—Meeting at the Naval Office of the Farragut Association.

The Farragut Association, organized for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to the dead admiral, met yesterday afternoon at the Naval Office, in the Custom House. There were present General Dix, the President; and Messrs. Grinnell, Cisco, R. L. Stewart, Field, Macy, Howes, George C. Ward, and Collis.

Mr. Grinnell offered the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, In order that the object for which this association was formed may be prosecuted more vigorously, it is hereby

Resolved, That there shall be selected from its members an executive committee of eleven persons, who shall have entire control of all the details necessary to assure the completion of the monument within the shortest possible time.

Resolved, That this committee shall regularly organize, and then proceed to appoint such agents as they may deem proper to canvass the city for subscriptions to the fund, districting the city as far as possible, so as to offer to all classes an opportunity of contributing to the well-deserved tribute.

Resolved, That with a view of making the monument national in its character it is ordered that the Executive Committee shall issue a circular setting forth the object of the association, said circular to be forwarded to the mayors of the principal cities in the Union, and explaining that while New York has been selected as the proper place for the erection of the monument, on account of that city being the adopted home of the great admiral, it is earnestly desired that all classes, irrespective of section, condition, or party, shall unite in erecting this tribute to the memory of one who died beloved by the entire nation.

Resolved, That this committee shall publish from time to time such facts as may be of interest or in any way tend to maintain an unflagging zeal in the work, and, as soon as it may be desirable, they will invite plans and proposals for the monument, with the estimated cost of each one submitted.

Resolved, That the committee shall have power to fill vacancies in their number, if any occur.

The resolutions were carried, and the President appointed as the committee Moses H. Grinnell, Benjamin H. Field, R. W. Davis, S. J. Macy, General Irwin McDowell, Samuel Wetmore, Rear-Admiral S. H. Stringham, Charles H Marshall, W. J. Hoppin, and Mr. Jackson S. Schultz.

To this committee the President, General Dix, was added.

The treasurer reported that $7000 had been already subscribed, of which $3000 had been paid in.

Mr. Grinnell said that as yet hardly any effort had been made to obtain subscriptions, it having been thought wise to wait until after the New Year, but there was no doubt if they went earnestly to work the required amount ($100,000) would soon be raised.

The association then adjourned.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SOLVENCY IN LIFE INSURANCE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The disturbance which recent failures in the insurance world have created will not be an unmitigated evil if it concentrates attention upon the true test of solvency in life insurance and the essential conditions of good management. The immediate effect is prejudicial to the business. The saying of De Morgan, that absolute security is nowhere found in a greater degree than in a carefully governed life insurance company, has been so twisted and perverted that most persons were accustomed to regard failure in life insurance as an utter impossibility. The delusion has served as a cover for many impudent cheats, and has impaired the effect of criticism upon the recklessness and extravagance in the conduct of business which an almost criminal competition has produced. This delusion the recent failure of the Great Western Life and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life has rudely broken. The result is something not unlike a panic. An entire system is suspected because abuses which have fastened themselves upon it have produced natural and disastrous results.

Before confidence can be restored, the responsibility for the irregular—not to say fraudulent—practices revealed in the failure of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Company must be determined, either by legal proceedings against the parties implicated, or by legislation that shall fix the penalties of criminality for any future practices of the same kind. If, as reported, the aggregate apparent business of the company in question were increased, and the ratio of its expenses reduced, by a pretended issue of policies which never were issued, there must be somewhere a responsibility of which the law can take cognizance. In such a case it is not enough that the affairs of the company are placed in the hands of a receiver. If the Superintendent has the requisite authority, his duty is to bring to punishment the officials chargeable with the malpractice; and if he has not authority, his duty is to urge upon the Legislature amendments that will furnish better safeguards than the public at present possess.

The efficacy of legislation in regard to life insurance is, however, necessarily limited. The misfortune is, not that we have too little legislation upon the subject, but that we have too much. People rely upon the protection afforded by law, although the only adequate protection must be derived from an intelligent discrimination between good and bad management, and from adherence on the part of the companies to tests which only public opinion can enforce. The law fulfils its proper purpose when it exacts from the companies sworn and specific statements as to their affairs, and provides for the publication of information so acquired, and when, further, it provides for the severe punishment of irregularities and frauds of the nature resorted to in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Company. It does more harm than good when it leads the public to put faith in stockholders' capital as of any appreciable value except during the earliest stages of a company's business; and it goes beyond its province when it lays down rules and imposes conditions which every company should be free to determine for itself.

The essential information, and that which should be supplied, officially, to the public in a more readable form than is at present adopted, embraces three distinct points:—First, the amount of business, and the ratio of the reserve, or accumulation of premiums, to the sum required to constitute solvency. Second, the character of the securities in which the reserve is invested. Third, the cost of management, discriminating between salaries and other fixed outlay, and commissions paid to agents, with an additional distinction between the rate allowed on new business and the rate on renewal premiums. This information, or a large proportion of it, may be derived from the present reports. But it is mixed with a mass of returns possessing little or no value save to the companies or their agents, and in the matter of expenditures the statements are so "lumped" as to render them practically unavailable.

The first and simplest test the Superintendent already, in a bulky way, enables the public to apply for themselves. Let it be distinctly understood that no company is solvent whose "reserve," or accumulation of premiums, does not equal the present value of the insurances—in other words, does not amount to the sum that would be required for the reinsurance of all outstanding risks—and a large number of companies will be at once discarded as unworthy of confidence. In the application of this test, stockholders' capital is really not entitled to popular consideration. It has uses in the case of a company whose business is very small, but it is infinitesimal in proportion to the reserve required by a large company, whose solvency can be secured only by a wise administration of the money supplied by the policy-holders. As a rule, then, we suggest that policy-holders who desire to judge intelligently of the companies they are interested in, and parties who desire guidance in the taking out of policies, should trust only companies whose premium assets are equal to their liabilities, mathematically determined. We do not say that a company whose actual reserve is but seventy-five or eighty per cent. of the needed reserve may not, under more careful management, acquire the requisite strength. But a really solvent company is alone that which can endure the test we have described.

Expenses afford another test that is universally applicable. The rates of commission generally allowed are exorbitant, and there is a general tendency to extravagance which takes shelter under such headings as "all other expenses." It is not easy to define a maximum percentage as the cost of carrying on business; but that is a safe rule which estimates the rate of expenditure for management by comparison with the rates incurred by other companies. Other things being equal, a company whose expenses are fifteen per cent. of the premium income is better than a company whose expenses amount to twenty-five per cent., and a company that does not expend more than ten per cent. is better than either. The time will no doubt come when ten per cent. will be regarded as a large average cost of acquiring and conducting business; and the nearer companies approach this rate now, the better is their management. The more unsound a company, the more lavish is its expenditure.

THE STUDIOUS NAVY.

From the N. Y. World.

A correspondent signing himself "Veteran," and who is a "line" officer of the navy, takes exception to the opinions recently expressed in these columns as to the relative rights of diplomatic and military men on foreign stations. In one respect we are entirely misunderstood. We never for a moment contemplated legislation on the subject, or meant to express the slightest wish for it. It is peculiarly a matter for executive discretion, and one as to which, it seems to us, sound executive discretion can never be at fault. An act of Congress on such a subject would be as preposterous and mischievous as the "coat-and-trousers" legislation of a session or two ago; and to such an extent are we of accord with our naval friend that we can imagine a case when it might be necessary, as in some of the scandalous instances he refers to, for a Secretary of the Navy in accord with his colleague of the State Department to instruct a capable and discreet officer (for there are such) to supervise an incompetent Presidential diplomatic pet. It is a matter as to which there are many exceptions. The case of diplomatic vacancy at a distant post is, to a certain extent, in point; and one occurs to us which, as an exception, does not militate against the rule we assert, and which is probably not within the personal knowledge of our correspondent, veteran and venerable though he be. On the 8th of August, 1845, Mr. Alexander H. Everett, our Minister in China, resigned on account of ill-health—dying not long afterwards—and appointed Commodore James Biddle, then in command of the frigate Columbia, in those seas, *charge d'affaires*. As such he acted for eight months—a very critical period in our Oriental story—and, as we learn from those who are familiar with the subject, administered the trust with singular discretion and ability, and without ever receiving from the Government at home a word of advice as to what he should do or censure for what he did. This was, we repeat, the exceptional case of an old-fashioned, intelligent, studious sailor who had not been at the Naval Academy. As a sequel to this we may add that Commodore Biddle thence sailed to California—just annexed—and, taking command by virtue of seniority, made terrible havoc (as the droll traditions of the navy attest) among the sea-lawyers, commodore-governors, and lieutenant-alcades whom the necessities of conquest had improvised. Such an instance of naval capacity for civil duty proves nothing. It was Admiral Porter's superb assertion that, as a general rule, navy-men are more capable than "first-time" diplomatists we dissented from. Nor do the "Veteran's" instances of diplomatic incompetence shake our faith. It will be seen that all of them are of recent date—since 1861—and we incline so far to agree with him as to think that South America was greviously afflicted by the Lincoln-Seward spawn of small-fry diplomatists. Nay, we will admit, for the sake of the argument, that Admiral Dahlgren, who is one of "Veteran's" "great guns," was in every sense a better man, sea-sick or not, and a more capable officer than General Judson Kilpatrick or Hovey of Peru. Anterior to the Republican reign, no such outrages were committed, even on our long-suffering Spanish-American neighbors. Our memory recalls, under different admisistrations, such men as William Hunter and Raguet and Wise and Schenck and Powsett and Corwin and Randolph Clay, and, among the latest, under Mr. Buchanan's maligned administration, that one of our Democratic public men who, unless we err, is destined as the initiator of a great political reform to make his mark—Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania. Men like these (and the day of such will come again before long), we reaffirm, though serving for the "first time," are more trustworthy depositaries of public trust abroad and more competent to decide as to what ought to be done even than meditative students and successful letter-writers like Admiral Porter.

Nor are we quite prepared to yield our opinions as to the studious habits of the navy in general, or the means they have of cultivating them. That there is "an allowance for books" on every cruise is no doubt so. The amount our correspondent does not state. Is it always used; or is it not, like the ancient spirit-ration, a matter which the commanding officer may use or not at his pleasure? Our own experience is of course not such as to enable us to speak with precision; but we do know of a sixty-gun frigate, fitted out at Philadelphia—city of literature—and at Norfolk—centre in ancient days of marine boarding-houses—for a cruise of two years in the East Indies, whose whole library consisted of Horsburg—the navigator's bible—and Kent's Commentaries; and a naval friend to whom, in our desperate ignorance, we applied for information on this mooted point of library destitution, thus describes another long cruise in a sloop-of-war, then commanded by one of the choicest men in our service—now dead:—"There was," he writes, "a library of perhaps three dozen books on board the ——, kept on shelves between the stern windows of the captain's cabin. I remember it because, during the bombardment of the —— forts, a shot struck us between those two windows, and made a tract agent of itself, scattering the leaves all over the cabin. I believe that was the only occasion on which the books were removed from the shelves during the cruise. Once in a while, at a drum-head court-martial, the library would be consulted in a saarch for authorities, of which there were one or two. I remember also McCulloch's Dictionary. There *is* an allowance of some sort for books, but I do not think we had the money given to us to purchase, but had to take the books on hand at the yard! Probably we should not have had even them if our captain, who was very wide-awake and bound to have everything the ship was entitled to, and some things that she was not, had not given his personal attention to the matter. Altogether I am confident we had more books than most ships have, but there was no library on board to invite study. Things may have changed for the better since." If they have, without wishing to prolong the discussion, we shall be glad to be specifically informed on the subject, and to know exactly what the modern ration of literature and law consists of, and how much of it is used.

REGULATING THE SOCIAL EVIL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The New York Legislature proposes to imitate recent Western efforts at the management of unmanageable and beastly vice. Perhaps they might better contemplate the fate of the Western experiments. The first law for the regulation of "the social evil" (which is the polite for "prostitution") in St. Louis having proved a complete and somewhat ignominious failure, the ordinance-makers of that city have put their heads (such as they are) together, and have concocted an entirely new set of "regulations," which, if our memory serves us, are not quite so different from the old ones as to promise a gratifying moral success. The truth is, that in this country all attempts to copy the legalization of prostitution prevailing in European cities must fail, because we have no police force trained in action, keen of scent, at once incorruptible and inexorable. Under the license which we call liberty, the provisions of any ordinance are without much difficulty evaded. Having substantially removed the moral stigma of prostitution by giving it, if not the sanction at least the sufferance of law, fallen women without even the required condition of following their vocations will find many secret ways of plying their miserable traffic in their own diseased and degraded persons. Once the necessity of a polluted class in society admitted, that class has secured a certain status from which it will not be found easy to dislodge it. Then it is that the still-beginning, never-ending trouble begins. The time of the police is spent, its energies taxed, its patience exhausted in hunting offenders who have retired still deeper within the recesses of abomination. The public money is wasted in tracking a few miserable offenders, and before these have been indicted and convicted the whole work is to do over again. Standing in her wretchedness and degradation, a poor, despised, and unlicensed outcast, the fallen woman of St. Louis to whom the Honorable the City Council of St. Louis has refused a protection accorded to her sisters in sin will defy all legal authority, and will find ways enough to make good her defiance.

But this is not the worst. Women of the class affected by this special legislation are especially sensitive to espionage and control. They have a hatred of restraint which is peculiar to their calling. This is the chief difficulty which retreats for fallen women have had to encounter. To one who has been accustomed to the wild abandonment of the stews, the quiet, religious atmosphere, the orderly ways, the regular habits of a Magdalen asylum are insufferable. The purity disgusts, the piety repels, the restraint torments her. It will be found, if we are not mistaken, in St. Louis, that these feelings will render the enforcement of the new ordinance equally difficult with the enforcement of the old one. The "cards of health" will be considered as certificates of shame. The physical examinations will be regarded with abhorrence. The license may be one for which very few will be thankful. There will always be a temptation to "break out." European prostitution may be kept in better subjection, as we have intimated, because of the superior power and vigor and acumen of the police; but in America it is more difficult to secure a respect for legal restraint. The only result therefore in St. Louis will be that prostitution will have received a kind of indorsement of its respectability, a sort of acknowledgment that it is necessary, or at least that it is impossible to suppress it.

The St. Louis view is merely the view of the physiologist. Is the moral view to be left out altogether? Well, all we can say is, that this St. Louis legislation does leave it out substantially. A regular method of gratifying lust is determined upon—of the wickedness, of the folly, of the madness of this gratification of the coarsest of human propensities, no heed is taken. Ample opportunity is to be afforded to every man who desires to sin, and the Council of St. Louis promises the sinner immunity from the only penalty which might deter him—the penalty which God and Nature have enacted against immorality! It is unnecessary to urge this consideration, because the scheme must prove a failure. There is no security for even the immunity offered.

Alas for the courtesan! There is no legislation which can make her calling different from what it is now. From the moment she enters upon it, her steps must be downward into the pit of despair and death. Soon she passes that point beyond which there is hardly a hope. Kind voices may call to her, but she will not heed them; hands will be stretched out to help her, but she will put them aside; prayers will be offered for her, but she will refuse to have them answered. Gradually the last traces of gilded and meretricious prosperity disappear, and then come the pauper's death and the pauper's grave. Is not this a warning which every young woman still virtuous should take to heart?

THE WAY WE TREAT POLITICAL PRISONERS.

From the London Spectator.

It is a sorry admission to be obliged to make, but it is the truth—and we believe that the policy, no less than the duty, of those who seek to reconcile the people of England and the people of Ireland is to state the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, on all the questions at issue between them—it is the truth then, we are sorry to say, that the complaints so angrily and persistently made in Ireland for the last three years regarding the treatment of Fenian prisoners detained in English gaols have been, if not literally maintained, certainly in their substance justified. Those statements, advanced in the House of Commons, by members of Parliament, and in memorials addressed to the Government by Irish municipalities, in the most formal and serious manner therefore in which such charges could be raised, have invariably been met by the Ministers especially responsible, and by the Prime Minister himself, with an indignant and categorical denial. At last, however, on the occasion when Mr. Gladstone promised to "liberate" these prisoners in the event of a cessation of the agrarian disturbances which prevailed in three or four Irish counties last March, he also consented to the appointment of a commission to inquire into the charges brought against the prison officials. That commission has reported; and its report justifies some of the worst charges advanced against the administration. It is a simple matter of fact that in one case, the case of O'Donovan Rossa, punishment was carried to the extent of torture—torture of a novel kind certainly, but quite as brutal as the boot, and protracted with a vindictive pertinacity unprecedented, we hope and believe, in this century on this side of the equator. Mr. Gladstone saw a great many shocking things in the prisons of Naples, and he recorded them in terms and in a tone which thrilled the hearts of civilized men. But if it had been his lot to see one Italian prisoner, one of Poerio's rougher and less cultivated comrades, who for an act of insubordination to his gaoler, had, without further warrant than that officials will, had his hands manacled behind his back, except at the hour of meals and the hours of sleep, for thirty-four continuous days, in what words would he not have painted that long agony of artificial paralysis and unmanning ignominy! How he would have described the exquisite torture of depriving a being made in God's image, for the coarse offense of a moment's fury, through more than one whole month in the full heat of the Neapolitan midsummer, of the use of his hands, of the organs, that is to say, which, after his brain, are the most active, intelligent, and indispensable agents of his life! Consider the incessant series of services which the cunning of a man's hand renders to him in the course of one whole day, and then imagine the state of a man shut up alone in a cell for thirty-four successive days, and those the thirty-four hottest days of the year, with hands pinioned at the loins! A man in such a state is at the mercy of the meanest insect in creation. The wasp may fasten on his eyelid, or the bug burrow in his ear, and he cannot help himself. If tears flow from his eyes he cannot brush them off. The sense of personal filth, which is the sorest trial of prolonged and relaxing illness, is enforced on a man in the full vigor of an unusually robust constitution, at a time of the year when the air of a cell is like the air of an oven. Suppose such a man to be suddenly attacked with sickness, that he bursts a blood-vessel, that he has a fit, that he vomits violently, that he is seized by cholera, how is he to summon help? He may be too weak to cry so that his voice shall pierce walls and bars, or to ring the bell, if indeed a bell be provided, with his teeth. It is here that the spirit of torture, which originally suggested such a punishment as handcuffing behind the back, most distinctly reveals itself. A man handcuffed in front would be equally secured from doing violence to himself or others—and for such a reason only, it is manifest, ought handcuffing or the strait-waistcoat to be employed on the prisoners of a country pretending to consider itself Christian and civilized—but handcuffing in front does not reduce a man to such a condition that, where his state is not like that of a cripple, it is more or less like that of a corpse. We wonder what may become the favorite attitude of a man whose hands are strapped behind his back for many hours a day, and many days together. The ingenious violence that is done to some of the most delicate and complex nerves, muscles, and vessels in the body is such that he can hardly escape incurring the liability to aneurism, or anchylosis, or some form of paralysis. Poerio was chined. But a man who is chained can at least lie down or sit down with tolerable ease. A man who is handcuffed behind the back can only lie down on his breast, and that in a form peculiarly injurious to the action of the lungs and heart. Unless his cell happens to be purposely provided with a low stool, he cannot, we imagine, sit down without very great discomfort. Kneeling is of the few bodily adjustments possible to him, the one that, perhaps, can be longest endured, kneeling with one shoulder leaned against a wall, varied by walking backwards and forwards, and counting the few possible paces, and trying to multiply them into miles; we dare say that is the way O'Donovan Rossa dodged mortal disease, and kept his reason during those thirty-four days. This miserable man was not a Minister of State, like Poerio, but he was, so far as the will of one of the greatest of the Irish shires could so make him, a member of the British Parliament. This charge of torture was made. It was denied again and again, but it was a true charge; and the people of Tipperary marked then a sense of its truth by sending the name of O'Donovan Rossa to the head of the poll at the next election. This was a turbulent and ungracious manifestation of opinion, no doubt; but there was much more excuse for it than we thought at the time.

That the provocation given by O'Donovan Rossa was of a very gross character, and that he was a most difficult subject to manage, need hardly be said. Prison discipline must be maintained over political offenders as well as over pickpockets. Flog, if necessary; if it be still more necessary, introduce martial law into our prisons and shoot. But let whatever punishment is inflicted on any man, however guilty or unworthy, who bears the character of a British subject, be a punishment according to the spirit as well as the letter of English law, and according to the custom of the courts of the United Kingdom. If a police magistrate at Bow Street were to take it upon himself to order a thief thirty times convicted before him to be handcuffed behind the back for thirty days, how long would the Chancellor allow such a magistrate to hold a seat on the bench? Shall it be tolerated that the governor of a gaol is to use the power that is given to him for purposes of restraint until the punishment inflicted becomes by accumulation one of the most truculent forms of torture ever employed? If it be necessary, let us return to severer penalties; but let such methods of punishment, even in regard to our Irish political prisoners, be inflicted only after an Act of Parliament has been passed for the purpose. We hanged the governor of an island for employing torture in the last century. Have we so degenerated as to allow the governor of a gaol to use it under Queen Victoria?

Unfortunately this case, though by far the worst, is not the only case in which charges brought against the administration of the prisons were substantiated to the satisfaction of the commissioners. The Governor at Portland, Mr. Clifton, charged O'Donovan Rossa, on the ground of an intercepted paper, "with an attempt to carry on a love intrigue by letter" with the wife of another prisoner. The paper in question was addressed to "Mrs. Mary Moore, for Mrs. O'D.," and was evidently intended for O'Donovan Rossa's own wife. The Governor, however, chose to regard the insertion of the words "for Mrs. O'D." as "a subterfuge," and took occasion to inform the prisoner Moore of the relations which he believed existed between O'Donovan Rossa and Mrs. Moore. The commissioners having gone into the case carefully at O'Donovan Rossa's request, hold him "clear from the imputation of any endeavor to carry on a love intrigue," and regret that the Governor acted under "misapprehension." They find, moreover, that the Governor neglected, until he was brought before them after an interval of four years, to compare the letter incriminated by him with Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa's letter to which it was a reply. Had he done so, they add, "such a comparison could not have failed to prevent him from harboring such a suspicion, or communicating it to others." It is well for Mr. Clfiton that he does not form such suspicions, and communicate them to others outside the walls of his gaol. Were he to do so, he might find that his "misapprehension" might not be so lightly regarded by a jury of British husbands. In estimating O'Donovan Rossa's want of respect for the majesty which clothes the person of a British gaol-governor, we submit that this wholly unfounded charge against his moral character deserves some slight consideration. Who can wonder that such a charge should work like madness on the brain of such a man as this O'Donovan Rossa? In all that we read of him, we discern the elements of an essentially Southern temperament—a nature capable of sudden fits of fury, but not the less capable of generous and noble conduct. Had Mr. Gladstone met a lazzarone of such a type in the prison at Naples, so tortured in the body and in the soul, manacled by the back for a month, morally dishonored in the face of evidence for four long years, he might well have said, "*Ecce homo!* Such is the manner of man such a system as exists in Naples naturally produces." A soft word had power to do with this dogged Irish rebel what manacles could never have done. The commissioners drily record that "an opportune appeal to his better feelings by Captain du Cane in October, 1868, proved more effectual than a long previous course of prison discipline; and, with one exception, in the December of that year, he has not since been subjected to any further punishment."

The commissioners, we regret to add, find that grave charges brought by other convicts against the administration of the prisons were well founded. They find that, having arrived at Pentonville in mid-winter, they were at once deprived of the flannels which they had been supplied with in the Irish prison from which they came. They report that O'Connell, while suffering from disease of the aorta, or heart (medical authorities differ on the point whether it is his heart or his aorta that is affected; but he is besides subject to "nervous paralysis of the head;" and he has steadily declined in weight to the extent of twenty pounds since his imprisonment), was put on bread-and-water diet in close confinement seven times, being evidently "unfit to undergo such discipline." Five of this prisoner's letters were suppressed. The commissioners think the letters ought to have been forwarded, erasing such parts as the authorities considered objectionable. The prisoner Mulcahy, a man of good family and remarkable talents (he was one of the principal writers of the *Irish People*), while suffering from spitting of blood, was kept to hard labor at Portland; and the hard labor was stone-dressing, but it was also proved to involve the practice of carrying large slabs of stone on the back. After about three weeks of this work, the spitting of blood ended in hemorrhage from the lungs. The commissioners think that this prisoner was, on the whole, "not fit for hard labor." Mulcahy, it is added, "was never reported for misconduct, nor ever punished," unless, indeed, carrying slabs of stone on the back when a man is spitting blood is to be considered punishment. In the cases of the other prisoners who came before the commissioners, some complaints were substantiated, some held not proven; but taking a general view of the whole report, we must not hesitate to say that the case of the Fenian prisoners against the authorities has been, on the whole, established; that at least one of those prisoners was treated with a degree of barbarity which it is grievous to contemplate; that they were all subjected to inconsiderate and unnecessary severity; that the conduct of the officials incriminated by the report calls for further action on the part of the Government; that by some of these officials the Government was misled, so as to make untrue statements in Parliament; that the facts of the case, as revealed by the report, deprive the amnesty of the claim to be considered in any degree as "an act of pure clemency;" and that it is impolitic, and, indeed, impossible to maintain the principle, for the first time applied in the case of these prisoners, that political offenders should be submitted to the same usage as burglars and foot-pads.

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MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,293 567 00
	Real Estate	56,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727 97

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CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $500,388 24

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INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870 .. 137,050
$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,938
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,429
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888 24

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,609,888 24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

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The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
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From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870. $1,572,732

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Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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IN BOND AND TAX PAID.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last evening the committee of Councils on Fire and Trusts considered the propriety of repealing the supplementary ordinance which virtually makes the commissioners subservient to the Councils. What conclusion was arrived at is unknown, as the reporters were asked out.

—We give below the number of foreign and coastwise vessels that arrived at the port of Philadelphia during January, 1871, as compared with the same month in 1870:—

	1871.			1870.		
	For.	Coast.	Total.	For.	Coast.	Tot.
Steamships..	1	..	1	2	..	2
Ships.....	5	..	5	6	..	6
Barks.....	15	..	15	17	..	17
Brigs.....	12	..	12	19	1	20
Schooners..	6	104	110	8	292	300
Sloops	..	40	40	..	215	215
Steamers....	..	113	113	..	118	118
Barges.....	..	12	12	..	75	75
Boats.....	..	11	11	..	98	98
Total.....	39	280	319	52	799	851

Domestic Affairs.

—Large shipments of swine are being made to Japan from California.

—The bill making Decoration Day a national holiday will in all probability fail.

—The American House, at Painsville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

—The Germans generally throughout the United States are rejoicing over the fall of Paris by making public demonstations.

—There is an effort being made by the United States authorities to break up the custom, in vogue in California, of blackmailing the Chinese merchants.

—The Halliday House, at Kenosha, Wis., early yesterday morning, was destroyed by fire, and a Mrs. Merrill and four children perished in the flames. Other guests were severely injured.

—The public buildings question having been referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations of the Legislature, it has reported that the will of the people, as expressed by their votes, must stand intact.

—The National Labor party contemplate sending delegates from all of the States to meet in convention at Columbus, Ohio, on the third Wednesday of October, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Germans will enforce rigid passport regulations during the armistice.

—The debate on the papal guarantees in the Italian Parliament has closed.

—The Prussians are driving cattle into Paris to feed the half-starved inhabitants.

—The distress existing among the people of Paris is represented as being very great.

—Bourbaki's army is encircled on the Swiss frontier by the forces of General Manteuffel.

—The reassembling of the London Conference is again postponed on account of the illness of Lord Granville.

—Immense quantities of provisions are being forwarded to Paris, and great efforts are being made to restore the railways.

—Prince Frederick Charles has communicated the stipulations of the armistice to General Chanzy, and asks whether he regards them as binding on him.

WAR NOTES.

Horrible Sufferings of the Wounded French.

The Cassel correspondent of the London *Times* writes:—

The other day I had a most horrible sight of human suffering. About 1500 prisoners arrived at midnight, on their way from Frankfort to Stettin, in open railway trucks, no other carriages being available. When the train started from Frankfort in the morning the thermometer was above freezing point, but in the course of the day such a sudden change set in that in the evening the glass marked many degrees below it. They were scantily clothed, some of them without great coats, which they had sold, buying tobacco with the money; others had thin cotton stockings and wooden shoes; others again had nothing at all on their feet. Lying in the same open trucks which conveyed them from Epernay, exposed to the intense cold, they were in many instances frozen to the boards in their own filth. One of them at least—some people speak of more—was frozen to death. They were in a most terrible and pitiable plight, and the groaning of some of the poor sufferers was fearful. After their arrival they were distributed in the waiting-rooms of the station and in the barracks, where they received restoratives in the shape of coffee, soup, and meat. Warm clothes and blankets were also given to many of them, and they continued their journey after a stoppage of fifteen hours, with the exception of about twenty, who were sent to the Lazaretto. When I saw them there they had first to be bathed. They were literally swarming with vermin. Some of them, being Mobiles, were mere boys of sixteen, and again men above fifty; others had served in the line, and all of them were suffering from exhaustion or pulmonary affection.

Germany as a Naval Power.

One of the reported conditions of peace offered by Bismarck is that France shall cede to Germany some of her colonial possessions. What does this indicate? That Prussia, having achieved supremacy on land, next aspires to become a great naval power? That the decay of the maritime greatness of France is to be followed by the accession of Germany to the rank once held by her conquered and demoralized rival? Or is it only in lieu of any better attainable conditions? It would be difficult to fix at this juncture the precise limits of Bismarck's views touching the future development of Fatherland. That this ambition should expand in proportion to the opportunities which the result of this war affords him is but natural. The unification of Germany means more than a simple political consolidation of hitherto separate States. The effects of a union so tremendous must reach far beyond the territorial boundaries of the Empire, and by what methods and to what ends the great statesman who controls Germany will exert the forces at his disposal, is a question surrounded by too many difficulties at present to determine. That one of these ends, however, will be the building up of a vast commercial and naval power is altogether likely, and this view is strongly confirmed by the proposal to which reference has been made, as well as by the demand that France shall surrender a certain number of her ships of war.

Elephant on Toast.

A Paris letter says:—

We have just killed Castor and Pollux, the two elephants lately installed at the Jardin d'Acclimation, and upon the backs of which, in happier times, so many children of all ages and sexes used to take a ride in the Bois de Boulogne. Pollux was the first to fall, done to death by an explosive bullet, the triumph of the great gunmaker's (M. Devism's) skill. The ball struck behind the right shoulder, and bursting internally, produced a terrible hemorrhage in the bowels.

The huge beast bore the wound patiently, and after flooding the cage with blood, expired without a struggle. Castor was slain by a young Englishman, Mr. Milne Edwards, who aimed at the head in preference to the heart. The first ball struck on the right temple, and Castor, after a shrill cry of surprise and pain, sank upon his knees. The second bullet struck him in the centre of the little hollow cavern, sunk into the forehead, and upon receiving the third he fell dead instantly. To-night the restaurant at Peter's in the Passage des Princes, is crowded with French *consommateurs*, eager to taste the flesh of a new animal.

—A Michigan man has been fined $300 just for knocking another man down with his fist and killing him.

THE MASONS AND THE WAR.

The Co-operation of the European Masons to Ameliorate the Horrors of War—Efforts of the Fraternity in Behalf of Peace.

The following extracts, which have been translated from the Leipsic *Illustriste Zeitung* of the dates given, will be interesting to the Masons of this country, as showing what their European brethren have been and are doing to mitigate the horrors of the war now raging between France and Germany:—

Sept. 17, 1870.—Immediately after the beginning of the present war, the Masonic Lodge at Halle sent forth an appear to French Masons, asking them to interest themselves in their German brethren who might be taken prisoners, and to facilitate their intercourse with their friends at home, promising at the same time to perform the like kind offices for French prisoners. From the French papers which have published this appeal, it appears that it was favorably received. A member of one of the most prominent of the Parisian lodges announced in the Masonic press that he held himself ready to assist any German Freemason who might need help in the reverses of war.

Sept. 24, 1870.—From all parts of Germany we have news of the active part which Masonic lodges in different cities are taking in the benevolent work growing out of the war. Not only in those places which are near the scene of warfare, but also from those far distant, come these accounts; as, for instance, the lodge in Insterburg, in East Prussia, has given up its hall for a hospital for wounded soldiers. As a general thing, the contributions are all sent to the committee appointed by the lodges at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and from there distributed wherever needed. Berlin, of course, does a good share of the work for the wounded. Five of the lodges there, which belong to one grand lodge, have together given 6000 thalers from their treasury, besides about 1000 thalers from individual members, and they have offered nearly all of their halls for hospital purposes. And smaller lodges are equally active, according to their ability. The lodge in Ludwigsberg (Wurtemberg), for instance, have established in their hall a little hospital for just four wounded men, who are cared for and attended only by members of the lodge. It has been occupied since August 14th by four men from North Germany wounded at Woerth, and on August 30th it was visited by the King.

Oct. 1, 1870.—The Grand Lodge of Switzerland issued at Lausanne, on Sept. 3, a manifesto to other Masonic lodges, desiring a speedy restoration of peace. It rejects the idea that the present war is one between races. "We Swiss," say they, "unite in one language the German, French, Italian, and Latin, and we, who stand by no means in the lowest rank of the Roman and the Germanic races, declare that it is impossible for us to perceive that this strife has the slightest connection with any question of race. France and Germany, representing the Roman and Germanic races, lose very much this distinction at the present day," etc., etc. They appeal for help, "not so much for the victims of the battle-field, as to heal the bleeding wounds to national pride." They remind their brethren of the civilizing work of Freemasonry—of all that it has hitherto done to reconcile those separated by political passion or religious fanaticism, and they hope for the same success now in bringing an end to this war as they have had in the suppression of slavery. The Grand Lodge, formed of deputies from all Swiss Masonic Lodges, has also sent forth a manifesto, calling upon both the contending parties to consider terms of peace.

Oct. 8, 1870.—According to the *Bauhutte*, the organ of Freemasons, the collections of all the English lodges for the families of German soldiers in the field have amounted to £70,000.

Oct. 22, 1870.—As from the Grand Lodge of Switzerland, so also from one of the most influential lodges of Belgium, that of "The Friends of Man" (Menschenfreunde), in Brussels, there has gone forth a plea for peace in the form of an appeal to German and French Masons. It concludes with the words, "It is high time that men should keep their powers for conquests in the kingdom of mind and of knowledge. We invite you all to unite in a strong effort to restore peace to the world. It is possible, we believe, to reach this end. It remains to be proved whether the civilization of Europe is equal to the task, but it must not be forgotten that little is accomplished so long as anything is still left to be done in the cause of justice." At the head of the list of signatures stands the name of the Burgomaster of Brussels.

Immediately after the surrender of Strasburg the Masonic lodges at Worms called for a subscription among the members of the Order, for the unfortunate inhabitants of the conquered city.

Oct. 29, 1870.—German Masonic Lodges have, as was to be expected from the spirit and aims of the order, taken their full share in the varied and wide-extended works of benevolence to which the present war has given birth. We hear from all quarters where lodges are found of halls being offered for hospitals, of organized work in the care of sick and wounded, in which women also are of course active, and of generous gifts of money. After the taking of Strasburg, the fate of the unhappy people of that city and of Kehl has moved the lodge at Carlsruhe and the Grand Lodge of the "Three Globes" at Berlin to a special appeal for large contributions on their behalf.

Nov. 5, 1870.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* mentions several instances in the present war of soldiers opposing each other, and in the moment of deadly peril recognizing each other as Freemasons, which has caused them to show mercy to the conquered and kindness to the wounded and the prisoner.

The Masonic Lodge at Mannheim, on the 29th of September, the day after the surrender of Strasburg, placed at the disposal of the officers of the lodge there the sum of 1000 francs.

The Masonic order is extending in Hungary, new lodges having been formed in Kaschan and Arad, and also in Pesth a lodge established in 1780 has received a fresh impetus through the encouragement of the Hungarian ministry.

A Masonic circle has been formed during the last summer in Munich.

Colonel Frapolli, before his departure to France, gave to Garibaldi his formal resignation as Grand Master of Italian Lodges. The Grand Orient in Florence, however, accepted it, which is looked upon as a disapprobation of the step taken by Frapolli.

Nov. 12, 1870.—The Grand Lodge of Italy, in Florence, has decided to remove its permanent sittings to Rome.

During his stay in Edinburgh the Prince of Wales was solemnly installed as Protector of the Scottish Masonic lodges.

The only German lodge in Paris which has held its meetings up to August 15 has, since the declaration of war, received from many French lodges expressions of friendliness and sympathy, which are made public by those of the former who have gone to Switzerland, and who now acknowledge the same with gratitude. The same lodge, besides its gifts to the general hospital opened by the Paris lodges, sent also to the lodge at Mannheim, at the beginning of the war, a contribution in response to their appeal for the wounded of both armies.

Nov. 19, 1870.—The Crown Prince of Denmark was on the 1st of November received into the order of Masonry by the King of Sweden, and will be at the head of the Danish lodges.

In German lodges in North America contributions have been made for the families of fallen German soldiers.

A society, quite widely extended in the United States of America, formed somewhat after the model of Freemasonry, desires to plant itself also in Germany. It is called the "Order of Odd-Fellows," and has for its main object the care of the sick and support of the widows of its members. Its attempt to establish itself here has only been hindered by the present war. It has in the State of New York alone more than 20,000 members, and has in the last year given nearly $60,000 in charities.

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Over all others heretofore manufactured will, upon the slightest examination, be apparent to all.

Also, a large assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, new and beautiful styles, made in the usual manner.

WM. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

217 BELOW FOURTH STREET.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Appointment of a Standing Committee, to be called the Committee on House of Correction.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Presidents of Councils, immediately after the passage of this ordinance, and annually thereafter, be and they are hereby authorized to appoint a standing committee of nine members from Select Council and nine members from Common Council, to be styled the Committee on House of Correction, and to which all matters in connection with the said House of Correction shall be referred. And the joint special committee on the same, as now constituted, is hereby abolished after the passage of this ordinance; provided the members of the Select and Common Council appointed as the Joint Special Committee for the current year shall constitute the Standing Committee on House of Correction for the year 1871.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, ETC.

JUST RECEIVED,

Davis' Cincinnati Hams.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPAN.

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 §

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, February 7, at 8 A. M.

The JENIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, February 3.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, February 4, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, February 4.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, February 10, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, February 17.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 14 No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, January 28, at 11 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 1 P.M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$40
To London	80	To London	36
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

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No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 1 11 §

NEW EXPRESS LINE

TO

ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL,

with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1 §

FOR NEW YORK

VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 1 20

FOR NEW YORK

via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 46

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
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MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. (1 6†

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

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OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 19 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

1 6† J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

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HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
1 21§ PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELLIAN CATTE

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much surface, brown pure only by the manufacturers Sold by all Paint dealers Office 122 N. 4th St.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RETURN FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.

THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION

DOUBLE COMPANY,

UNEQUALLED CHORUS, GRAND ORCHESTRA.

C. D. HESS & CO. ..... Proprietors and Managers
C. RICHINGS-BERNARD ..... Operatic Directress

The Company embracing the following

EXTRAORDINARY ARRAY OF TALENT:

Mrs. C. R. BERNARD, Miss ROSE HERSEE, Miss EMMA HOWSON, Miss FANNIE GOODWIN, Sopranos.

Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, Contraltos.

Messrs. WILLIAM CASTLE, BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, J. H. CHATTERSON, Tenors.

Messrs. S. C. CAMPBELL, HENRI DRAYTON, A. HOWELL, Bassos.

Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN, Buffo.

GRAND CHORUS OF SOLO VOICES, transported with the Company entire, and the MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA

Conducted by ..... Mr. S. BEHRENS.

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, February 6.

BOHEMIAN GIRL.

TUESDAY, BENEFIT of Treasurer ZIMMERMAN and CAMPBELL.

MARTHA. MARTHA.

WEDNESDAY, BENEFIT OF ZELDA SEGUIN.

MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

THURSDAY, IL TROVATORE.

First appearance of Miss EMMA HOWSON as LEONORA.

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF WILLIAM CASTLE; FIDELIO (Beethoven's only opera—first time here in English).

SATURDAY MATINEE—OBERON.

SATURDAY NIGHT—DER FREISCHUTZ.

Admission $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

The sale of reserved seats, for one or more nights, will commence at North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, on Wednesday morning, February 1, at 9 o'clock.

LIBRETTOS.—The authorized and correct editions of the operas, as sung by this company, can only be procured at the above store and *inside* the Academy. Those offered for sale on the sidewalks and at places not here designated are unreliable. 1 28

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNEQUALLED CONCERT ORGANIZATION

OF

FIFTY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3; SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 4.

The public is respectfully informed that Mr. Theodore Thomas will give

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

On Friday and Saturday Evenings, Feb. 3 and 4, and a Grand Matinee on Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 4. First appearance of the celebrated Pianiste,

MISS ANNA MEHLIG,

Pronounced by the press wherever she has appeared the greatest Pianist that has been heard in this country. Together with the UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA, many of whom are EMINENT SOLOISTS.

Admission Tickets ..... One Dollar
Reserved Seats ..... Fifty Cents Extra
Family Circle ..... Fifty Cents
Gallery ..... Twenty-five Cents

Sale of seats at Box Office, Academy of Music, and at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 1 30 6t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.

Engagement for a limited period of

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON AND TROUPE.

MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,

And on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2,

with new scenery, costumes, etc.,

PARIS:

OR, THE APPLE OF DISCORD,

PARIS ..... Miss LYDIA THOMPSON

Aided by her Full Troupe.

LYDIA THOMPSON MATINEE SATURDAY.

MÆNNERCHOIR BAL MASQUE, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY, February 14.

One-half of the proceeds will be appropriated to the assistance of the sufferers in the French and German war. Cards of Admission $5, admitting a gentleman and one lady. Extra lady's ticket $1 each, to be had at L. Meyer's, No. 722 Arch street, Lee & Walker's, No. 922 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, R. T. Schmidt's, No. 616 Arch street, J. A. Payne, No. 219 S. Broad street, Andre & Co., No. 1104 Chesnut street, and at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 1 18 w8 tf

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, CORNER TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION,

owing to its immense success the past week, will remain a few days longer.

Receptions from 2 till 5 and from 7 till 10 P. M.

Admission 25 cents.

Children, 25 cents. 1 28 5t*

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,

AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS,

EVERY EVENING

And SATURDAY MATINEE.

GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.

Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

100,000 CURIOSITIES

From all parts of the World.

THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.

The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.

Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.

THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.

SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,

THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA,

IN THEIR

SOIREE ETHIOPE,

unequalled throughout the world.

Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. 1 31 tf

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.

IRELAND AND AMERICA.

DODGING FOR A WIFE.

Professor RENO will appear in the great Fair Scene. 1 30 6t

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

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Would invite attention to their large stock of

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DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

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Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1871.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

HOW OUR NATIONAL FINANCES ARE MANAGED.

A new Japanese embassy, headed by a Japanese Assistant Minister of Finance, has arrived at Washington for the purpose of making minute investigations into the financial policy of this country, and the general management of the public funds. Jushe Hirobumie Ito, who is the leader of this mission, will find much to admire in the organization of the Treasury Department and its diversified branches. He will discover that admirable plans have been devised for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of thousands of millions of dollars; that a series of checks and counter-checks make vulgar defalcations nearly impossible; and that immense numbers of huge accounts are correctly adjusted. He will behold wonderful evidences of the capacity of the people to endure onerous taxation, of an unfaltering determination to maintain the public credit, and of fidelity, in many quarters, in matters relating to the receipts and expenditures of the Government.

If the Honorable Jushe Hirobumie Ito stops after making these investigations, he will carry back with him to Japan the impression that we have discovered the secret hidden from all other wealthy nations, of spending the public money solely for the public good; of putting on taxation only to the extent absolutely required; of spending money only where expenditure is imperatively necessary; and of guarding the national treasure as vigilantly as the miser guards his worshipped heard. But the Honorable Ito will commit a sad error if he prematurely adopts such conclusions. He will have to look beneath the mere machinery by which money is collected and paid out, to the influences that mould the laws and issue the orders under which payments are made, before he can fathom the secret springs of the financial policy of the United States. He will have to comprehend that while Congress theoretically holds the purse-strings, it necessarily intrusts practical disbursements to various executive officials, and by the time he understands how these officials occasionally exercise the discretionary power with which they are endowed, he will see that there is a good deal of human nature in man on this side of the wide waters of the Pacific as well as in Ormus or in Ind. Travellers have affirmed that in the domains of some despotic Oriental princes the approaches to power were guarded by such an exacting set of intermediate officials that it could be set down as a rule that articles for which the vender received but a dollar usually drew ten dollars from the strong-box of the prince. We have got nothing quite so bad as this, as a regular system, in this country, but in some ramifications of American government there are dangerous approaches to it. To an unscrupulous man who possesses superabundant political influence in the United States, all the laws on the statute-books and all the checks of the Treasury Department furnish but feeble safeguards for the public treasure. The golden apples cannot easily be stolen by uninfluential thieves; but if a smooth-tongued and plausible pilferer happens to have the ear of a Cabinet minister, the special favor of the head of an important bureau, or the power to smuggle a few insidious clauses into an appropriation bill, it is wonderful how quickly fortunes may be made out of airy nothings, and how speedily vast sums disappear from the Treasury for which the American people receive no substantial equivalent. Take the case exposed in the House of Representatives a few days ago by Mr. Dawes, as an illustration—we mean the Chorpenning case. The Honorable Ito will find it hard to discover a parallel in all the annals of corruption in Japan, China, or India. Thirteen years after a mail contractor has completed his contract, and got all the money to which he was legitimately entitled, he is only prevented, by a fortunate accident, from pocketing half a million dollars of the people's money on a pretext so flimsy that it is not worth a moment's consideration! They cannot do much worse than this under any system of extortion that the genius of Asiatic official corruption can invent. Fortunately, the contemplated wrong seems in this instance to have been arrested, but the mere fact that it was so nearly consummated may well make the American people shudder with the fear that from time to time similar schemes are completely successful; and that, as the years roll on, official corruption increases with frightful rapidity.

THE LOSSES IN THE WAR.

When Napoleon started upon his grand crusade against Prussia last summer, it was with the openly avowed purpose of celebrating the fete day of his uncle in Berlin. But, while the 15th of August found the Emperor himself a fugitive from Metz, and his principal army just entering upon a fruitless struggle to get away from the Moselle in the direction of Paris, the advance guard of the French had entered the Prussian capital on the 8th of August, not as conquerors, but as prisoners of war. They were the heralds of a grand hegira, the forerunners of a captive multitude which was destined, in less than five months, to exceed the third of a million in numbers.

According to official returns there were, on the 13th of October, 3577 officers and 123,700 men held as prisoners of war in Germany. By the 28th of October the number had been increased to 173,000, including three Marshals of the Empire and about 6000 officers. On the 28th of November the number was swelled to 15,253 officers and 303,842 men, and by the 1st of January the number was reported at 11,160 officers and 333,885 men. There is here a slight discrepancy in the figures, but the captive host was so numerous that a few thousands more or less are of but little account. While it is impossible to give the exact number captured previous to the fall of Paris, with the battle or siege in which they were taken, we present the following statement, made up from the reports published from time to time, the official figures being given in all cases in which they have been announced:—

At Weissenburg	1,000
At Woerth	6,000
At Forbach	2,000
Around Metz	5,000
At Vitry	350
At Sedan, before capitulation	25,000
At Sedan, by the capitulation	86,798
At Laon	2,000
At Toul	2,500
At Strasburg	15,798
At Soissons	4,725
At Schlestadt	2,400
By the capitulation of Metz	155,000
At Thionville	5,000
By the first capture of Orleans	6,000
At Verdun	4,000
At Neuf Breisach	5,000
At Pfalsburg	1,839
By the second capture of Orleans	10,000
At Montmedy	3,000
At Nuits	600
In the pursuit to Le Mans	10,000
In the battles of Le Mans	22,000
At Mezieres	2,000
At Peronne	3,000
At Villersexel	800
Around Belfort	2,000
At St. Quentin	2,000
At Longwy	3,000
Making a total of	396,810

The officers are not in all cases distinguished from the soldiers, and it is impossible to give in detail the number of the former captured. The grand total of 396,800, which is probably but slightly in excess of the true figures, includes only the unwounded prisoners taken previous to the fall of Paris, and exclusive of those captured during the siege of that city, the aggregate French loss being swelled to still more startling proportions by adding the number of killed and wounded. A low estimate of the killed and wounded gives the following result:—

In the battles and retreat from Weissenburg to the Moselle	30,000
In the battles around Metz	25,000
In the siege of Metz	15,000
In the battles around Sedan	40,000
In the battles around Orleans	10,000
In the battles around Amiens	6,000
In the battles around Belfort	10,000
In the battles around Paris	10,000
In the different sieges	10,000
	156,000

Placing the aggregate number of unwounded prisoners at 390,000, we have an aggregate French loss, since the commencement of hostilities, and exclusive of the captures at Paris, of 546,000.

It is impossible to arrive at the extent of the loss sustained by the Germans, and difficult even to approximate to it. During the earlier period of the war, especially in the battles in the open field which preceded the capitulation of Sedan, the French fire was even more effective than that of the Germans, and the loss sustained by the latter in killed and wounded was doubless greater than that of their antagonists. But when the war assumed its second aspect—that of a struggle for the possession of the cities and fortresses—there was a material change, and taken altogether, the aggregate German loss in killed and wounded is probably not greater than that of the French, while it will doubtless be found to equal it. In the matter of prisoners, however, the German losses have been so insignificant as scarcely to affect their aggregate loss. The official reports showed that up to the 4th of October the Germans had sustained a loss of 522 officers and 7675 men killed, 1553 officers and 32,945 men wounded, and 124 officers and 5860 men missing—a total loss of 2194 officers and 46,480 men. Reports published about the 10th of December place the German loss in killed and wounded at 3818 officers and 59,025 men, and in missing at 41 officers and 7061 men—a total loss of 3859 officers and 66,086 men. These figures do not, however, include the two Bavarian and one Wurtemberg corps and the division of Hesse-Darmstadt, which suffered perhaps more than any other portions of the German army. The figures are doubtless understated, and a fair estimate will not place the German loss below 150,000.

It is by a contemplation of these figures that we arrive at a just conception of the magnitude and destructiveness of the struggle which was precipitated upon Europe by the anxiety of General Prim to fill the vacant throne of Spain. But the candidature of Prince Leopold was merely the pretext seized upon by the ex-Emperor of the French for an assault upon Prussia for what he was pleased to regard as her aggrandizing policy. The haste with which he rushed into the unequal contest, together with the complete demoralization of the army and people of France which the policy of his reign had wrought, cost him his sceptre, for which France has profound cause to be grateful. The marvellous success which has attended the German arms from first to last has given to the Fatherland the realization of that grand idea of German unity for which her people have been longing for years, and in this view of the subject, the war has been productive of the most beneficial results. But when we come to contemplate the 300,000 killed and wounded on both sides, and the desolation of one of the fairest sections of Europe, we may well doubt the equality of the fruits of the war with the terrible sacrifices of blood and property by which they have been purchased.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The bill introduced some days ago in the State, House of Representatives by Mr. Miller, to forbid the erection of the public buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, was yesterday reported back to the House by the Committee on Municipal Corporations with a negative recommendation. The report of the committee is a brief but comprehensive review of the whole question, and is an able argument against any such interference with the Building Commission as is contemplated in Mr. Miller's bill. In regard to the allegation that the citizens of Philadelphia were induced to vote for the Penn Square site by misrepresentations, the report makes this statement of the facts of the case, a statement that those who have advocated the erection of the public buildings upon Washington and Independence Squares know to be true in every particular. The report says:—

"It appears that on the Wednesday preceding the election the opponents of Penn Square had sent by mail to each of the voters of the city of Philadelphia a printed circular containing a wood-cut of the public buildings located in the centre of Penn Square, which presented a very unfair representation of the obstruction of Broad and Market streets, and which circular asserts that the plan thereon printed was a faithful drawing of what was contemplated by the commissioners.

"This circular and diagrams were also published in the daily newspapers, and in large placards posted in public places. The commissioners, deeming it their duty to the public to disavow the adoption of this plan and the authorship of the language quoted against them in the circulars, met two days after the issuing of this document and passed the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That the officers of this commission be directed to publish, through the public press, the fact that no action has been taken by the board touching the location of the public buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, and that the commission is empowered by act of Assembly either to locate separate buildings upon the four squares, *or one building at the intersection*, as the majority of the commission may determine.

"Thus for several days before the election the citizens of Philadelphia were informed by circulars, by posters, by advertisements, and by the official declaration of the commissioners themselves, that the buildings would be erected at the intersection if a majority of the commissioners so determine, and in the face of this information they cast over three-fifths of their votes for Penn Square.

"It would seem a libel upon the intelligence of the people of the metropolis of the State to assert that they voted in the dark for want of proper information."

Considering the wishes of a majority of the voters of the city of Philadelphia as having been clearly and unmistakably expressed, the report then goes on to show the enormous advantages that one building would have over four. It states that according to the affidavits of the architect, and the drawings submitted to the commission, a single building will cover an area of twenty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-five square feet more than four buildings, and yet the four buildings will require a frontage of two thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight feet more than a single building, thus increasing the expense fifteen or twenty per cent., and at the same time considerably contracting the accommodations. If four buildings are erected, the court-rooms will be obliged to obtain light and air from the sides fronting noisy thoroughfares, whereas in a single building light and ventilation will be obtained from the interior court-yard. Four buildings will require four distinct sets of heating apparatus, and every annual expense incident to a public building will be quadrupled.

The statement of the case made in this report from the Committee on Municipal Corporations ought to be sufficient to put a stop to any further agitation of the subject in the Legislature and to any further attempts to interfere with the commissioners. The clamor against placing the public buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets comes entirely from parties who are interested in other sites, and who neither want one building nor four upon Penn Square. To yield to this clamor and to erect four buildings instead of one would be to produce a botched job that every citizen of Philadelphia would be ashamed of before it would be half finished, and that would never give satisfaction to any one. It is the plain duty, therefore, of the Legislature to refuse to listen to any further discussion of the public buildings controversy, and to sustain the verdict of the people of Philadelphia as expressed by the very decided vote of last October.

The murderer of Mary Mohrmann to-day suffered the penalty of his crime; and dreadful as was his doom, none who remember the fiendish act of which he was guilty can say that it was undeserved. For many long months the murderer succeeded in defying the officers of the law, and his detection was considered almost hopeless, when a series of circumstances occurred which strongly confirmed the suspicions that had already been excited against him, and finally the whole revolting story of the murder was rehearsed by the one person who knew all about it—John Hanlon himself. Unable to keep his secret, he told it to a fellow convict, and the testimony of this man, Dunn, was confirmed in such a manner by the evidence of other witnesses that not shadow of a doubt remained in regard to Hanlon's guilt. The mystery of the murder of Mary Mohrmann, that at one time appeared to be impenetrable, has been cleared up, and to-day outraged justice has claimed its victim, and Hanlon has suffered an ignominious death upon the gallows as a wretch unfit to live among his fellow men.

NOTICES.

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THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

AUCTION SALES.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street,
CORNER OF BANK.

SPECIAL SALE OF
800 PACKAGES FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, IN ENTIRE PACKAGES,
ON THURSDAY MORNING,
Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, and part for cash, including—
PHILADELPHIA MADE GOODS,
Viz.:—

West Branch Tickings,		Burnside Checks,	
C. & L. A No. 1	do	Columbia	do
Salem	do	Superior make Linen and	
Dexter	do	Cotton,	do
Catskill	do	Atlanta Plaids,	
Columbia	do	Roanoke	do
Patapsco	do	Swandale	do
Howard, 30 inch	do	Granite Mills	do
Oakdale	do do	Georgia	do
Unconunkuk	do	New Orleans	do
The real Caledonia standard Checks and Stripes,		Blk and white all-wool Plantation Stripes,	do
West Branch Cantons,		Roanoke	do
Philadelphia	do	Patapsco	do
Oakdale	do	Baltimore	do
Elk River	do	Palmetto	do
Heavy Plush	do	Riverbank Mills Ging'ms,	
Winchester Checks,		Manchester bookfold	do
Horton Mills	do	Madison brown denims,	
Franklin	do	Providence blue	do
Madison	do	Riverside	do
Lake Shore	do	Dexter	do
		Otard Brown	do

ALSO,
Shirting Flannels, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 White Honeycomb Quilts, Balmoral Skirts, Osnaburgs, Prints, Horse Blankets, White Wadding, Carpet Warps, Seamless Bags, Etc.; Oxford, Cadet, and Gold Mixed Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Tweeds, Kerseys, Etc.; Coverlets, of the manufacture of Moyer and Lessig.

FLANNELS,
All-wool white, scarlet, yellow, and gray-mixed plaid and twilled Flannels, Lucas' white Domets, etc.
CORSET JEANS.
Rockport and other desirable makes.
BLANKETS.
Fifty bales of white, brown, and gray Blankets.
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS.

Adriatic 4-4 blea. cottons,		India River Cottons.	
Ballardale 4-4 do.	do.	Merchant ⅞ bro. shirtings	
Avondale 4-4 do.	do.	Slaterville ⅞ do.	do.
Rochdale 7-8 do.	do.	Rochdale 34 inch	do.
Connecticut River	do.		

TAILORING GOODS.
London black Italians, Cotton Warp Cloths, black Doeskins, Allen's Tweeds, Fancy Cassimeres, Printed Satinets, etc.
Full line Wide Duck Coatings, ¾ Duck Brown Drills, Fancy Coating, Bley Linens, Watson & Armstrong's standard Brown Drills, etc.
LINEN GOODS.
Full lines Foreign and Domestic Bleached and Brown Crash and Towelling, Bleached and Brown Damask, Loom Dice, and Washed Damasks, Diaper, Huck, and Damask Towels, Doylies, Napkins, White Linen Hollands, etc.
25 CASES SHIRTING LINENS,
in webs, pieces, and denims, of a well-known and favorite seal, embracing a full assortment of qualities up to finest imported.
15 CASES WHITE PIQUES,
including the newest desirable styles and qualities.
BLACK ALPACAS AND PURE MOHAIRS,
embracing a line of very desirable goods, of elegant finish.
CARLISLE CO. "A" SPOOL COTTON.
10 cases Nos. 8 to 50 white.
Also, 10-4 to 12-4 White Toilet Quilts, including finest imported.
Goods will be open for examination, with catalogues, on Wednesday, Feb. 1.
N. B.—Buyers will find this sale especially attractive, as every sample package of Domestics will be sold ENTIRE AND WITHOUT RESERVE. 1t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.
Sale No. 732 Christian street.
SUPERIOR MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior furniture.
ALSO, a large number of valuable hot-house plants, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers. 2 1 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, Rosewood Piano Fortes and Melodeons, Brussels, Three-ply Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, 2 Silver Mounted Showcases, Fine Silver Plated Ware and Table Cutlery, French Plate Mantel and Pier Glasses, Paintings, Chromos and Engravings, Decorated China Toilet Sets, Glassware, Stoves, etc.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of well made Furniture, both new and secondhand, comprising—Walnut parlor and library suits, covered with fine plush reps, terry and haircloth; chamber furniture of latest designs, with wardrobes to match, oak and walnut dining-room furniture, pianos, mirrors, carpets, chairs of various kinds, china, glassware, stoves, etc.
At 1 o'clock, will be sold—
Several rosewood pianos and melodeons.
Invoices of fine liquors and wines. [2 1 2t
Two French plate and silver mounted showcases.]

SPECIAL SALE OF
ELEGANT NEW CABINET FURNITURE
FROM THE WAREROOMS OF
MR. A. BARLOW.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at our auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, we will sell a large assortment of elegant first-class parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library furniture, manufactured by Mr. A. Barlow expressly for his wareroom sales.
The furniture will be arranged for exhibition at the auction store on Monday, when catalogues will be ready. 2 1 5t

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS, No. 841 CHESNUT St. (under Girard House).
SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS
THIS EVENING,
at 7½ o'clock. On account of the inclemency of the weather the preceding evenings the sale of OIL PAINTINGS will be continued THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock at the Art Gallery, No. 841 CHESNUT Street. The balance of the catalogue embraces many works of rare merit and will be sold without reserve. 1t

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see the Third Page.]

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 1, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF MISS LEONA CAVENDER, who will appear in Brougham's new local drama, MINNIE'S LUCK; OR, THE UPS AND DOWNS OF CITY LIFE. Miss LEONA CAVENDER as.....MINNIE as performed by her at WALLACK'S THEATRE, NEW YORK, with SONGS, DANCES, AND SOLOS. SATURDAY—MATINEE. By general desire, the celebrated drama, THE GREAT CITY.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT.....Lessee and Manager
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 1, THE HUNCHBACK.
MASTER WALTER.....E. L. DAVENPORT
Supported by THE STAR COMPANY.
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8.
A new Historical Spectacular Drama, written by J. C. Foster, Esq., author of the Naiad Queen, Enchantress, Black Raven of the Tombs, etc., is in preparation.

MAHANOY PLAINS, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.
We have appointed Mr. HENRY C. POLLOCK SOLE AGENT in Philadelphia for the sale of our celebrated WHITE ASH MAMMOTH VEIN COAL, from our William Penn Colliery.
Parties purchasing from him can rely upon obtaining the pure article.
1t SAMUEL E. GRISCOM & CO.

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IT'S SNOW TIME
BUT
IT'S NO TIME
To go without a supply of Good Winter Clothes.
It's a FINE TIME to go to ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
The Winter Stock is going off cheap at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Improve the opportunity at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
FINE CLOTHES for a trifle at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
EXAMINE THE STOCK.
EXCELLENT CLOTHES
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CHEAP.
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
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CUSTOMER WORK
Done in the very best manner, at unusually low prices, out of a stock complete in every way, and with
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Of acknowledged excellence and ability.

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WILLIAM A. WIEDERSHEIM is this day admitted a partner in our firm.
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No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Feb. 1, 1871. 2 1 wths3t

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LANDELL,
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UNDER VALUE,
BETWEEN SEASONS.
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After having done the largest KID GLOVE TRADE during the last year ever done by one house in Philadelphia, the
MESSRS. A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
OF THE
Great Kid Glove Emporium,
Find as a natural consequence some soiled and imperfect Gloves, of their well-known brands, "Bartley," "La Belle," "Jouvin," and "Joseph," which they propose to sell at
75 Cents Per Pair,
For all brands, all colors, and all sizes. This is a grand opportunity to get good Gloves cheap, which are suitable to wear in muffs and ordinary wear.
They also are offering a lot of 2-Button Fancy Top Gloves (worth $1·87) at $1·25 per pair. This low price will sell them quick. Call before they are all gone. 12 31 swtf

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Minced Meat.
Unequalled for Quality.
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Best refrences as to character and capacity.
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THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
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An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.
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Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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Spring Horses,
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BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

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MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
THERMOMETERS,
MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING
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American and Foreign Bankers,
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CARLISLE CO.'S
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SILK FINISHED SPOOL COTTON,
FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.
WARRANTED 200 YARDS.
THE BEST THREAD IN THE MARKET.
CALEB J. MILNE,
SOLE AGENT,
No. 118 CHESNUT STREET,
1 30 6t4p* PHILADELPHIA.

LOST.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, A POCKET-book containing $90, in the Richmond car of the Union Line. Reward, $20, by returning it to the owner, No. 1106 ELLSWORTH Street. 1 30 5t

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. ro4

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, No. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street, is now open daily at 11 o'clock. Patients treated free of charge.
S. D. GROSS, M. D., President.
Dr. L. A. DUHRING,
Attending Physician. 1 30mwf 6t*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the play of *The Hunchback* will be repeated this evening.

On Friday next Mr. Davenport will have a complimentary benefit, when he will appear as "Mr. Oakley" in the comedy of *The Jealous Wife*, and as "William" in the nautical drama of *Black-Eyed Susan*.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Leona Cavender will personate the leading *role* in the drama of *Minnie's Luck*, this evening.

On Saturday next Mr. J. S. Clarke will commence a farewell engagement, previous to his departure for Europe, by appearing as "Bob Acres" in the comedy of *The Rivals*, and as "Toodles." Next week Mr. Clarke will appear in a number of his best parts.

AT THE ARCH the piece called *Paris; or, The Apple of Discord* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the double-headed girl and other curiosities are now on exhibition.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety performance will be given this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, there will be dramatic performances this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a minstrel entertainment will be given this evening.

ROTHERMEL'S picture of "The Battle of Gettysburg" may be seen at No. 1003 Chesnut street.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE dramatic performances will be given this evening.

THEODORE THOMAS will give two grand orchestral concerts and a matinee at the Academy of Music on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening. Seats can be secured at the box office of the Academy of Music and at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.—On Monday next a season of six nights and one matinee of English opera will commence at the Academy of Music. The sale of reserved seats commences to-day at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

REMITTENT FEVERS.—THE WAY TO ESCAPE THEM.—A dose of PLANTATION BITTERS, taken night and morning, will enable the system to *repel* the deleterious influence of these fruitful sources of epidemic disease. It is in evidence that in many instances where the greater portion of the population of an entire settlement have been prostrated by bilious remittent fevers, the few who have had sufficient forecast to take the Bitters as a *preventive* have escaped the scourge. As a remedy after an attack has actually commenced, this celebrated tonic and anti-bilious elixir is invariably efficacious. In such cases, if taken after the fever is off, it will soon control the paroxysms, and when the patient is convalescent, it will restore the appetite and recruit the strength more rapidly than any other stomachic and invigorant in use.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE the best made in America.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

FOR OYSTERS always "FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1433 Chesnut street.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE

is now the standard remedy for Singers, Public Speakers, and all affections of the Throat. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Sole Manufacturers, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

WITHERS—MASON.—On the 31st ultimo, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. William H. Furness, Mr. HANSON L. WITHERS to Miss ELLIE G., daughter of James S. Mason, Esq.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On the 28th instant, ANNIE, the wife of Henry Anderson, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 202 Columbia avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cohocksink M. E. Church, and thence to Mount Vernon Cemetery.

BURLING.—At Burlington, N. J., on the 30th inst., MATILDA, wife of John G. Burling, aged 29 years 6 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 59 East Broad street, Burlington, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, February 2d, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

DRANE.—On the 26th instant, CORA C., wife of William R. Drane, and daughter of the late Thomas M. Rush.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1612 Cross street, on Thursday afternoon, February 2d, at 3 o'clock.

HAFF.—At New Orleans, October 6, 1870, JEREMIAH HAFF, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Orient Lodge, No. 233, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1115 Federal street, on Thursday afternoon, February 2, at 2 o'clock.

MCARTHUR.—On Tuesday morning, 31st instant, ELIZABETH, wife of John Mcarthur, in the 64th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her husband, No. 1947 Locust street, on Tuesday, February 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCCLURE.—On 27th January, 1871, at New Hartford, N. Y., H. MARY MCCLURE, relict of T. Russel McClure, and daughter of Adam Traquair, deceased.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 5042 Main street, Germantown, on Thursday morning, 2d February, at 10 o'clock.

NEWELL.—On 29th instant, MARTHA S., daughter of William and Mary A. Newell, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, rear of No. 112 Poplar street, on Thursday, the 2d of February, at 1 o'clock. Services to be held in Front Street M. E. Church.

SCHENCK.—On January 30th, P. HAWARD, son of Dr. J. B. and Catharine Schenck, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1514 Green street, on Friday, the 3d instant, at 1 P. M., without further notice. Interment at Laurel Hill.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND Members of ORIENT LODGE, No. 233, A. Y. M., and the Order in general, are invited to meet at the Masonic Hall, CHESNUT Street, on Thursday afternoon, February 2, at 2 o'clock, "sharp," to proceed to the funeral of Brother JEREMIAH HAFF.

By order of the W. M.

THOMAS B. SIMPSON, Secretary.

50 SILVER CHANGE UNDER EYRE & LANDELL, 50 CTS.
No. 400 ARCH Street,
Commence to-day giving specie change under 50 cts.
DEALERS IN FINE DRY GOODS.
DEALERS IN BROCHE SHAWLS. 1 28tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COME AND WELCOME TO HELFENSTAIN & LEWIS' Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. (1229

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OUR READY-MADE CLOTHING IS AS fine as ordinary custom work.

Beside being cut most fashionably, our garments are lined and trimmed the same as Fine Custom Work.

JOHN

WANAMAKER,

NOS. 818 AND 820

CHESNUT STREET.

Without the delay or extra expense of ordering, any gentleman may be suited from our stock.

Unless you have inspected it, you will hardly believe our Ready-made Clothing can be as fine as it is. 2 1 18t

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.—This Bank will occupy its NEW BANKING HOUSE, No. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET, on WEDNESDAY, February 1.

1 30 3t JOHN CASTNER, Cashier.

☞ A MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME of Philadelphia will be held at No. 400 WALNUT Street, on THURSDAY, the 2d of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL ASHHURST,
Secretary pro tem.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1871. 1 17 14t

☞ INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL CO., No. 303 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, February 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year.

1 28 8t E. G. GILES, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February the 6th, at 12 o'clock M., to elect seven directors to serve the ensuing year.

R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, January 27, 1871. 1 27 8t

☞ CONVENTION TO REVISE THE RULES of the Republican Party will meet at the County Court House, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets, on WEDNESDAY, February 8, at 3½ o'clock P. M. WM. H. RUDDIMAN,
President of Convention.

JAMES N. KERNS, }
ROBERT M. EVANS, } Secretaries.

1 31 3t

☞ DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1871.

Due notice will be given when the Tax Duplicates for the year 1871 will be ready for the payment of Taxes. ROBERT H. BEATTY,
1 31 6t Receiver of Taxes.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable.—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET,
January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 116 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 314½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their office on MONDAY, February 13, at 12 o'clock M., to elect Five Directors to serve for the ensuing year. NORTON JOHNSON,
2 1 ws4t Secretary.

☞ LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the second day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of five Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may then be presented.

By order CHARLES WESTON, JR.,
1 18 13t Secretary of the Corporators.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that the annual Sewer Rents now due the city are payable at this office (less 5 per cent.) until April 1, 1871. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

J. G. DIXON,
1 30 mwf3t License Clerk.

☞ OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.

An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR SUPPLYING THE POOR WITH SOUP, No. 338 GRISCOM Street, appeal to the public for the annual aid necessary to conduct their operations. No paid collector is employed, but each member is authorized to receive donations.

JOS. S. LEWIS, President, No. 1504 Pine street.
WM. EVANS, Treasurer, No. 613 Market street.
JAS. T. SHINN, Broad and Spruce streets.
SAMUEL HUSTON, No. 407 Walnut street.
JACOB P. JONES, No. 1608 Market street.
CALEB WOOD, No. 524 S. Second street. 1 21 2w

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at CONCERT HALL, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
2 1 17t Secretary.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf3t No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

☞ THE ATHENÆUM OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Annual Meeting and Election for Directors of this Institution will be held on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

As there are several shares on which the Annual Dues remain unpaid, the owners of them are hereby notified that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the Charter and Laws of the institution, unless the arrears are paid on or before the 10th day of March next. GEORGE F. MOULTON,
Secretary.

February 1, 1871. 2 1 4t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1871.

The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1870, payable on and after FEBRUARY 6 prox., and that the transfer books be closed until FEBRUARY 7, 1871.

J. PARKER NORRIS,
1 21 14t Treasurer.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.

PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.

JOHN LINERD,
1 20 wsm8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS.
BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS.
BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS.
BARGAINS IN SUITS.
BARGAINS IN SUITS.
BARGAINS IN SUITS.
BARGAINS IN COSTOM WORK.
BARGAINS IN CUSTOM WORK.
BARGAINS IN CUSTOM WORK.
BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR.
BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR.
BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA, S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FINANCIAL

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land on each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

For sale in Philadelphia by

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.

GLENDENING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 S. THIRD Street.

BOWEN & FOX,
No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

T. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
No. 326 WALNUT Street.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 38 South THIRD Street.

BULL & NORTH,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.

BARKER BROS & CO.,
No. 28 South THIRD Street.

EMORY, BENSON & CO.,
No. 6 South THIRD Street.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N.W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
No. 309 WALNUT street.

CHARLES B. KEEN,
No. 325 WALNUT Street.

JNO. S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 South THIRD Street.

NARR & LADNER,
No. 30 South THIRD Street.

BIOREN & CO.,
No. 150 South THIRD Street.

JOHN K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.

CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.

WILLIAM T. ELBERT,
No. 321 WALNUT Street.

J. H. TROTTER,
No. 322 WALNUT Street.

S. M. PALMER & CO.,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.

D. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
No. 138 South THIRD Street.

SAMUEL WORK,
No. 54 South THIRD Street.

GEORGE J. BOYD,
No. 18 South THIRD Street.

H. H. WILTBANK.
No. 305 WALNUT Street.

RALEY & WILSON,
No. 41 South THIRD Street.

WALLACE & KEENE,
No. 148 South THIRD Street.

STERLING & CO.,
No. 110 South THIRD Street.

WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO.,
No. 23 South THIRD Street.

G. & W. Y. HEBERTON,
No. 52 S. THIRD Street.

JAMES E. LEWARS & CO.,
No. 29 S. THIRD Street.

1 26 tuwthfs6t

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

Having sold a large portion of the

Pennsylvania Railroad General Mortgage Bonds,

The undersigned offer the balance for a limited period at 95 and interest added in currency.

These bonds are the cheapest investment for Trustees, Executors, and Administrators.

For further particulars, inquire of

JAY COOKE & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN,
C. & H. BORIE. [2 1 1m

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by

WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

1 16 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

INSURANCE.

1829. 1871.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN

Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital, - - $400,000·00
Cash Assets, $3,087,452·35

Statement of the Cash Assets of the Company On January 1, 1871.

Mortgages.

On property valued at over $6,250,009, being first mortgages on unincumbered real estate in the city of Philadelphia. ..... $2,759,376·52

Loans.

Loans on stocks as collateral security (cash market value, $51,203)..... $20,180·88

Stocks.

$40,000 U. S. 10-40 bonds.....
$5,000 U. S. 6s. of 1881.....
$11,800 Penn'a State Loan, 6 per cent...
$6,000 Penn'a State War Loan, 6 per ct
$5,000 Delaware State 6s.....
$15,000 Philadelphia City 6s.....
$5,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.....
$5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s
$1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 7s
$5,000 Reading Railroad 7s.....
$1,500 Harrisburg and Lancaster R.R 6s
300 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co...
200 shares Southwark Railroad Co.....
100 shares Commercial National Bank..
200 shares Bank of Kentucky.....
17 shares Northern Bank of Kentucky.
91 shares Franklin Insurance Company
150 shares Insurance Co. of N. America
13 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.....
16 shares Continental Hotel Company, preferred.....
$285 Philadelphia City Warrants.....
COST..... $158,082·71
MARKET VALUE..... $209,727·80
REVENUE STAMPS..... 71·22
REINSURANCE DEPOSIT PREMIUMS..... 2,869·00

Cash,

Cash on hand..... $48,128·04
Cash in hands of Agents..... 27,262·52
Loans on call, with U. S. Bonds as collateral security 19,836·37 $95,226·93

Total..... $3,087,452·35

Losses by Fire.

Losses paid during the year 1870..... $272,881·70

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over two million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in First Bonds and Mortgages,) which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurance effected.

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

This Company issues Policies upon the RENTS of all kinds of BUILDINGS, GROUND RENTS and MORTGAGES.

Directors.

ALFRED G. BAKER, ALFRED FITLER,
SAMUEL GRANT, THOMAS SPARKS,
GEO. W. RICHARDS, WM. S. GRANT,
ISAAC LEA, THOMAS S. ELLIS,
GEORGE FALES, GUS. S. BENSON.

Officers.

ALFRED G. BAKER, PRESIDENT.
GEORGE FALES, VICE-PRESIDENT.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, SECRETARY.
THEO. M. REGER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

1 20 fmw6t

SOAP.

OUR PATENT Perfumed Detersive Soap, Perfumed Detersive Soap, Perfumed Detersive Soap, Perfumed Detersive Soap, Perfumed Detersive Soap,

Which we have recently patented, is made of the purest materials, and is far superior in CLEANING and BLEACHING properties, economy, and a saving of labor, to any other LAUNDRY SOAP ever made on this continent. A single trial will convince all good housekeepers of this truth. It cannot injure the clothes or chap the hands of the washerwoman, and is for sale at all grocery stores in the city.

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
Manufacturers,
Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago.
1 27 6trp

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Emperor Not to Go to Berlin.

He Will Remain at the Front.

Joyful Anticipations of Peace.

French and Germans Fraternizing.

The Albany Legislature.

Disfranchisement of Criminals.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Emperor Not to Return to Berlin Until Peace is Declared.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—(Special to the N. Y. *Telegram.*)—A despatch from Berlin, Jan. 30th, states that the report is unfounded that it is the intention of the Emperor of Germany to return to Berlin. The Emperor will not return to Germany until the conclusion of the negotiations for peace.

Rejoicing Over the Prospect of the War Terminating.

A despatch from Amiens states that on Jan 28th a despatch was received from Versailles, announcing the cessation of hostilities. The announcement was made in the name of Von Moltke, and caused immense excitement.

This has been followed by a sudden calm, and the change in the attitude of the two armies is marvellous to behold. Before, they were watching for an opportunity to kill one another; they now halt when they meet and mingle together in groups, indulging in pleasant chat. The German soldiers look forward to the return of peace with great demonstrations of joy.

On Jan. 31st the news of the armistice was received at Amiens in a short, decisive telegram. The effect of this news upon the people was indescribable. Joy and delight were everywhere manifested at the prospect of the close of the war.

There was a disposition at first to pay no attention to the news of the armistice on the part of the army on the Somme, but later despatches changed their attitude, and the Germans and French embraced each other. The great theme of satisfaction with the German soldiery is the speedy prospect of returning to fatherland. They all want to go home.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Senators.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Senate disposed of the case of the Georgia Senators by admitting Hill and referring Miller to the Judiciary Committee.

Strenuous efforts by the

Steamship Subsidy

men to consider various bills were made in the Senate to-day, but they failed owing to their being antagonized by the Appropriation bills.

The Test Oath Abolished.

The House has been engaged all day on the bill to abolish the test oath. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 118 yeas to 59 nays.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The debt statement just issued shows a reduction during January of..... $4,040,936·75
Coin balance..... 99,066,500·00
Currency..... 24,827,788·84

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:—

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

6 per cent. bonds..... $1,714,776,400·00
5 per cent bonds..... 214,567,300·00
Principal..... 1,939,343,700·00
Interest..... 32,120,244·81

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent..... $673,362·41
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent..... 14,000,000·00
Certificates at 3 per cent..... $42,035,000·00
Principal..... 56,763,362·41
Interest..... 425,456·60

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal..... $4,036,902 96
Interest..... 548,655·32

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Demand and legal-tender notes..... $356,101,036·00
Fractional currency..... 40,479,593·38
Coin certificates..... 32,088,360·0
Principal..... 425,669,039·38
Unclaimed P. R. interest..... 13,495·01

Total debt—principal..... 2,418,813,004·05
Interest..... 33,108,092·24
Total cash in Treasury..... $2,451,921,096·29
Amount in the Treasury—Coin..... 99,066,500·95
Currency..... 24,827,788·84

Total amount in Treasury..... $123,894,289·29

Debt less amount in Treasury..... $2,328,026,807·00
Debt less amount in Treasury Jan. 1, 1871..... $2,332,067,793·55

Decrease during the past month.... 4,040,986·75

Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870... $116,301,670·17
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, amount outstanding..... $64,618,832·00
Interest accrued and not yet paid..... 325,094·16
Interest paid by the United States..... 10,753,910·45
Interest repaid by transportation of mails..... 2,460,813·94

Balance of Interest paid by United States..... $9,293,091·51

FROM NEW YORK.

Disfranchisement of Criminals and Persons Convicted of Taking Bribes Etc.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Murphy offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, That section 2 of the Constitution be amended so that it shall read as follows:—"Laws may be passed excluding from the rights of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny or of any infamous crime, and for depriving every person who shall make or become directly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election or who shall pay, give, or receive, or promise to pay or give money, or other property, or valuable consideration, with intent to influence any elector in giving his vote or to deter any elector from voting at such election or from holding any office voted for at such election.

Mr. Tweed said as this was the Democratic platform, he asked unanimous consent that the resolution be now considered.

Mr. Woodin objected, and it went over.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Rev. Dr. Skinner died to-day, aged 78.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Arrived, steamship Morro Castle, from Havana.

FROM THE STATE.

Resumption of Coal Operations.

ASHLAND, Pa., Feb. 1.—It is understood that operations in the Schuylkill coal region will be resumed between Feb. 15 and 20. Several shippers have already issued instructions to their agents in the cities of Philadelphia and New York to receive orders for coal.

A large

Odd Fellows' Parade

is taking place here to-day.

A celebration will be held in the hall of the Order to-night. P. G. Sire J. B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, will be present and deliver an oration.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Statue of Governor Andrew.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The marble statue of the late Governor Andrew was placed in the niche of Doric Hall, in the State House, prepared for it, and will be unveiled when its formal presentation to the State is made.

The Supreme Court has decided that Harvard College property in Boston is not liable to assessments for benefit derived by the widening of streets. The decision is based on an old law, providing that all estates in Massachusetts appertaining to the College shall be free from civil impositions of taxes and rates.

Connecticut Congressional Nominations.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 1.—In the Republican Congressional Convention of the First district of Connecticut, Julius L. Strong, the present Representative, was unanimously renominated for Congress.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 1.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional district have renominated Stephen W. Kellogg.

FROM THE WEST.

United States Senator Elected.

WHEELING, W. Va. Feb. 1.—The Legislature yesterday elected H. G. Davis, Democrat, of Piedmont, United States Senator to succeed Senator Willey, by 31 majority.

Murders Convicted.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1.—William Schallenberg, for killing his wife some months ago, was this morning sentenced to be hanged on May 18 next. Gallentine, for manslaughter, will be sentenced to-morrow.

German Rejoicings.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—The Germans will celebrate their victories in France next Saturday evening, and invite Americans to unite. They expect persons from other places.

Child Murder.

A child of a German tinner named Eager, at Carthage, died from morphine yesterday. Each parent charges the other with compelling the child to take it.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Republican Caucus.

TRENTON, Feb. 1.—A caucus of Republican Senators was held last night to consider the policy of confirming the Governor's nominations. Justice Beasley and Secretary of State Kelsey are nominees for the same positions. It is generally understood that these nominations will be confirmed.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.

THE MISSES

McVAUGH & DUNCAN,

No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

Have now in store a full assortment of

Ladies' and Children's French Caps.

EMBROIDERIES.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Guipure Edgings and Insertings.
French Work Edgings and Insertings.

WHITE GOODS.

Pique, Cambric, Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss, French Muslin, Tarlatan, Lacesl made-up Lace Goods, and every variety of desirable WHITE GOODS at a reduction in price.

INFANTS' OUTFITS on hand and made to order. 1 13 13trp fmw

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!

Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL

Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation for Repairs to the Office of the Receiver of Taxes, and for the Purchase of a Fire-proof.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred and seventy-five ($475) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Markets and City Property for the purpose of painting, papering, and doing other repairs to the office of the Receiver of Taxes, and for the purchase of a fire-proof; and warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Commissioner of Markets and City Property.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

CHESNUT STREET LOT FOR SALE.—Nos. 1729 and 1731, 40 feet front by 120 feet deep to street at the back. Apply to JOHN CRUMP, No. 1731 CHESNUT Street, or at COLONNADE HOTEL. 1 26 13t*

FOR SALE. MEDIUM SIZE, MODERATE price, very desirable House, No. 2307 Walnut street. Back buildings, all modern improvements, in perfect order. S. KINGSTON MCCAY,
1 28 10t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

RARE CHANCE,

STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.

Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M. and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Frankford.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A.M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P.M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 6 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:55 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1:15 and 6:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 6:35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:30 P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00 P. M.
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Pottsv'e Train	4:30
Pottstown Accomm.	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Potts'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg. Potts'ville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12:35 P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15 P. M.	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:20, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:20, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:20 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 and 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M. 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays at 6:49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:35 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1871	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK.	1871
1871	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1871
1871	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1871
1871	WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1871
1871	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1871
1871	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.	1871
1871	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1871
1871	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1871
1871	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1871

11 5

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS.
PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2619 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Cooperaburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10:30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11:30 A. M.—or after arr

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY WEATHER.

The Meteorological Record of the Month, and its Peculiarities—Extremes of Heat and Cold and an Unusual Fall of Snow.

While January of 1870 was the warmest January on record since 1790, the mean temperature of the month which has just closed fell a little below the average. The following gives the maximum and minimum standing of the thermometer on each day of the month, and also the standing at 9 o'clock in the morning, according to the record at the Pennsylvania Hospital:

	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	9 A. M. (deg.)	Remarks.
1	39·5	29	31	Morning and evening clear; cloudy afternoon.
2	43	36·5	40	Cloudy.
3	36	24	26	Clear; afternoon cloudy.
4	29	23·5	23·5	Clear.
5	47	36	38	Cloudy.
6	44	34	44	Rain from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; clear evening.
7	31	28·5	29	Clear.
8	28	19	24·5	Snow from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
9	23	15	16	Clear.
10	25	12	16	Cloudy; slight snow in afternoon.
11	35	26·5	30	Cloudy till 10 P. M.
12	44	31·5	34·5	Clear.
13	49	37	37	Clear.
14	51·5	40	42	Cloudy.
15	64	48	51	Cloudy; rain in evening.
16	47	36	47	Cloudy till noon, and in evening.
17	48·5	34	34	Slightly cloudy A. M.; clear.
18	41	32	35	Cloudy; light snow during afternoon.
19	36	24	26·5	Clear till 10 A. M.
20	36	31·5	33	Cloudy till 4 P. M.; cloudy after 9 P. M.; light snow.
21	45	33	34	Cloudy; light rain at 7 P. M.
22	33	19	31	Clear.
23	13	7·5	11·5	Steady snow all day after 5 A. M.; brisk wind.
24	25	13	15	Light snow in forenoon; clear after 3 P. M.
25	32·5	17·5	21	Cloudy.
26	17	7	8	Continued snow.
27	32	18	23	Cloudy A. M.; clear P. M.
28	33	23·5	28·5	Cloudy; snow from 3·30 P. M.
29	33	23	27	Light snow during forenoon; cloudy till 3 P. M.
30	34·5	28	32	Cloudy.
31	37·5	34	36	Light rain in forenoon; hard rain in afternoon.
	36·29	26·31	29·84	being the averages of the month.

A comparison of the leading features of the corresponding months of 1871 and 1870 is presented in the following:—

	Jan., 1871.	Jan., 1870.
Highest, Jan. 15, 1871	64° deg.	
" Jan. 17, 1870		70° deg.
Lowest, Jan. 26, 1871	7° "	
" Jan. 9, 1870		18° "
Range during month	57° "	52° "
Average of maximum	36·29 "	47·35 "
Above average on	13 days	14 days.
Below " "	18 "	17 "
Average of minimum	26·31 deg.	34·80 deg.
Above average on	17 days	17 days.
Below " "	14 "	14 "
Range of averages	9·98 deg.	12·55 deg.
Mean temperature	31·30 "	41·07 "
Aver'e mean since 1825	31·68 "	31·69 "
" " " 1790	31·35 "	31·35 "
Highest mean, Jan. 1790	44 deg.	
Lowest " Jan. 1857	22·37 "	
Highest at 9 A. M.	51° deg.	57° deg.
Lowest " "	8° "	20·5 "
Average " "	29·84 "	38·99 "
Rain fell on	5 days	9 days.
Snow fell on	9 "	4 "
Entirely clear on	6 "	10 "
Quantity of rain-fall	3·47 in.	4·07 in.
Mean rain-fall since 1838	3·34 "	4·34 "

A comparison of the mean, maximum, and minimum temperature and range, for the month of January in every year since 1860 shows the following:—

Year.	Mean. (deg.)	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	Range (deg.)
1871	31·30	64	7	57
1870	41·07	70	18	52
1869	37·02	60	19	41
1868	30·12	45	11	34
1867	25·89	40	9	31
1866	29·31	53	9	44
1865	26·78	52	8	44
1864	33·28	64	9 5	54·5
1863	38·25	63	15	48
1862	32·46	52	10·5	41·5
1861	30·78	46	—1	47

The highest point attained in January, 1870, was 70 degrees, while the highest point during the month just closed was 64 deg., which exceeded every marking of the previous January except that of the one day when the thermometer rose to 70 deg. Since 1861 there has not been another occasion on which a higher marking than 64 deg. is shown. But we are required to go back to 1861 before we come to a January in which the lowest point of the past month is equalled, when we find the minimum for the month to have been 1 deg. below zero, that of January, 1871, having been 7 deg. above zero. The wide range of 57 deg., however, has served to counteract the unusual cold which prevailed for a few days, and to render the mean temperature of the month 31·30 deg., or but five-hundredths of a degree below the average since 1790, and only thirty-eight hundredths of a degree below the average since 1825. The temperature of the month just closed was therefore more remarkable for running to the two extremes, than for remaining long at either. Yet the extremely cold weather was unusually severe while it lasted. Beginning on the 22d, it lasted until the 29th, the mean temperature of the eight days being but 21·69 deg., or 68 deg. below the mean of January, 1857, the lowest on record. In many sections of the city, the thermometer fell somewhat below the minimum of that at the Pennsylvania Hospital during the severely cold week with which we were recently afflicted. The following gives the standing of the thermometer at the Merchants' Exchange during the eight cold days:—

	6 A. M. (deg.)	12 M. (deg.)	3 P. M. (deg.)		6 A. M. (deg.)	12 M. (deg.)	3 P. M. (deg.)
Jan. 22	31	31·5	30·5	Jan. 26	5	8	11
" 23	9	13	11·5	" 27	17	27·5	31·5
" 24	12	20	22·5	" 28	22	28·5	28·5
" 25	18	27·5	29	" 29	21	32	31·5

The 23d and the 26th, the two coldest days of the month, were characterized by a continuous fall of snow, the depth of seven inches on the level being measured by the combined fall of the two days. When melted these two snowfalls together made 1·26 inches of water. The snow-fall of the 26th alone measured ·98 inch in water. The first fall of snow during the month, that of the 8th, measured ·2 inch in water, and the last, that of the 28th, ·24 inch. The entire fall of snow during the month measured about 10 inches on the level, or 1·7 inches in water, an unusual quantity in this locality.

HENRY THIERMAN, ESQ., a well-known tobacco merchant of New York, died in that city, suddenly, on Sunday last, aged forty years. Mr. Thierman was a native of Germany, but came to Philadelphia when quite a youth and entered into the employment of T. H. Vetterlein, late of this city, gradually rising in the estimation of his employers until he became the resident partner of that house in New York. In 1865 he entered into a new copartnership with Mr. Kuehler, in New York, and Messrs. Gail & Ax, of Baltimore. His many fine qualities and kind heart commended him to a large circle of business and personal friends throughout the Union, who will sincerely mourn his early loss. His funeral took place on Tuesday, at St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York, and was largely attended by many of the prominent merchants of that city.

SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.—Last evening Handel and Haydn Hall was thronged with the parents and friends of the pupils of Miss E. L. Eldridge's Institute for Young Ladies, to witness the commencement exercises and the award of diplomas, certificates, and prizes to the graduates. The programme consisted of recitations, vocal and instrumental music, and dialogues, in all of which the pupils displayed great proficiency, evidencing the success of the course of instruction, and were much applauded. There was a general distribution of bouquets and flower baskets to the pupils by their friends, and despite the inclement weather the occasion passed off delightfully.

A PETTY THEFT.—One Robert King went into the yard of a house at Seventeenth and Pine streets, and finding an umbrella there walked off with it. He was seen to leave the premises by Officer Denning, of the Fifth district, who arrested him, and Alderman Morrow sent him to prison.

EXPORTS.

The Business of the City in Domestic Exports during the Month of January—Tables of the Ports Shipped to and of the Nationality of the Vessels.

The list of exports of commodities, produce, and manufactures of the United States, exported to foreign countries from this port during the past month in American and foreign vessels, includes good quantities of many of our most important articles of merchandise and manufactured goods. Among these may be mentioned breadstuffs, including bread and biscuits, Indian corn, Indian corn meal, wheat and wheat flour, of which a quantity was exported equal in value to $86,968. Provisions, including bacon, beef, butter, fish, lard, pork, potatoes, and other vegetables, were exported to the value of $26,193. Boards, cooperage, and other wood manufactures were sent to the value of $79,413. Of coal, 2299 tons were sent, worth $11,736. The amount of iron and iron manufactures exported, including railroad bars, boilers, machinery, and nails, was worth in the aggregate $13,065. Tallow was sent to the value of $12,020; lighters to the value of $37,260; leaf tobacco and snuff to the value of $5704; drugs and chemicals to the value of $3471; and beer and ale to the amount of 3600 gallons, worth $1000.

Of petroleum, refined only was sent, to the amount of 2,302,925 gallons, worth $537,833.

The following is a tabular statement of the exports during the month to the following foreign countries:—

Countries.	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.
England	....	$28,813	$28,813
Ireland	....	190,462	190,462
Gibraltar	....	23,258	23,258
Dominion of Canada	....	1,350	1,350
British West Indies	57,699	48,683	106,382
Cuba	124,248	5,740	140,088
Porto Rico	19,623	....	19,623
North German Un'n	....	102,100	102,100
Venezuela	2,467	22,642	32,109
Belgium	....	189,197	189,197
Hayti	5,618	....	5,618
Total	$226,755	$612,245	$839,000
Exports during the month of Jan., 1870	$381,049	$662,254	$1,043,303

The following is a statement of the nationality of the vessels.

	Number.	Value.
American	27	$226,755
British	13	455,620
North German	4	130,918
Swedish	1	25,707
Total	45	$839,000

SAFETY AND STRENGTH.

The New Banking-House of the Tradesmen's National Bank.

The Tradesmen's National Bank take possession of their new building at No. 113 South Third street to-day. This structure, which is one of the finest in the city, covers a lot thirty-two by fifty feet. The granite quarries at Hallowell, Maine, supplied the material for the construction of the front. Immediately over the door a huge, handsomely sculptured block of granite projects. This is supported by highly polished Aberdeen granite columns, while two oblong tablets of the same material on either side of the entrance give a pleasing effect to the eye. The windows are sixteen feet in height, three feet six inches in width, and are composed of one sheet of plate glass.

The interior of the building, the whole of which is devoted to the purposes of a banking room, has a height of thirty-five feet, a width of thirty feet, and a depth of forty feet. A large skylight, seventeen by twenty-three feet, furnishes the light to this apartment. The floor is covered with tiles in black and white marble, while the walls and ceilings are painted in imitation of mosaic, giving to the apartment an unusually handsome appearance. The desks and other inside woodwork are of oak and ash. The vestibule is constructed of hard wood, highly polished and oiled. The private apartments for the President, Charles H. Rogers, Esq., and Cashier, John Castner, are in the rear of the banking room, and are models of neatness and comfort.

The fire-proof vault is of itself a sight, being of great strength, and surpassed by none in this city. The sides, top, and bottom are of granite, dove-tailed and secured by immense iron bolts. Inside of this is a burglar-proof safe, the materials of which is franklinite and steel of a thickness of four inches. This safe has two double locks. Inside of this is another safe of a thickness of two and a half inches, also with two double locks. The strength of the safe and the other arrangements made by the bank are a guarantee of the safety of the funds deposited in its vault.

One of the most noticeable features of this building is the elegant frescoing of the interior. The curve of the ceiling is in blue, with classic arabesques in yellow, and is bordered with elegant patterns in different colors. The walls are neatly painted in a soft dove color, and are divided into panels by blue borders filled with an elegant pattern in yellow. These decorations are unusually chaste and elegant, the various patterns being in the best style of Greek decorative art. The general effect of the interior is exceedingly rich, while there is nothing gaudy or extravagant in the colors which cover the walls and ceilings. It can be said, without exaggeration, that both externally and internally the Tradesmen's Bank is one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in this country.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Man Literally Roasted Alive.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, Mr. Chas. Dutilh, residing at No. 311 S. Broad street, was aroused from his slumbers by an alarm of fire. Perceiving a strong odor of burning wood, he proceeded to the rear of the house, and throwing open the shutters of a window, he saw the upper portion of his stable in flames. By this time the police of the Fifth district had arrived, and by their exertions three valuable horses, three carriages, and a lot of harness were saved from the flames. The firemen were also prompt in responding to the alarm, and confined the fire to the upper story alone. Soon the startling announcement was made that a human being was in the midst of the fiery furnace into which the hay-loft had by this time been converted. All efforts to save him were fruitless, and when the fire was extinguished naught remained but a mass of charred remains, which was barely recognizable as having ever been human.

Alderman Massey, acting Coroner, this morning held an investigation of the matter. From the testimony elicited, it appears that the deceased, Charles McDermott, aged 23 years, a coachman in the employ of Mr. Dutilh, was in the habit of sleeping in the hayloft over the stable, where he had a bed. Last night he came home shortly before 12 o'clock, and, taking a lighted candle, retired to his quarters in the loft. It is supposed the unfortunate man laid down upon the bed, and unconsciously dropped asleep, leaving his candle burning, which in time set fire to the bedding and thus caused the conflagration. The body presented a horrible sight the flesh having been burned entirely from the body, and in some places the bones even were reduced to a cinder.

A MEETING OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION was held this morning at the Chamber of Commerce building, when Mr. C. J. Hoffman, who occupied the chair, announced the result of yesterday's election. A resolution was unanimously adopted thanking Mr. Nathan Brooke, the retiring President of the Board of Managers, for the very faithful and satisfactory manner in which he discharged the duties of that position during the past year. At the close appropriate addresses were made by Nathan Brooke, Esq., and Seth J. Comly, Esq., the President-elect.

BEATEN WITH BLACKJACKS.—An individual named John Whalen was set upon last night at Sixth and St. Mary streets by William Finley (white) and William Rockaway (colored). By the free use of blackjacks the scoundrels beat him nearly to insensibility. Attracted by the cries of Whalen, Officer Gorman, of the Fifth district, appeared upon the scene and arrested his assailants. Alderman Morrow committed them for trial.

GIRLS' NORMAL SCHOOL.

Admission of Pupils.

The following is a list of the pupils admitted to the Girls' Normal School this morning, with the names of the grammar schools from which they come prefixed. The total number admitted was 88:—

Belmont—Caddie Watson, Annie Longacre, Julia Fraley—3.

Forest and Kenderton—L. W. Johnson, Clemmie Johnson, Kate Hatten—3.

Hancock—Katie C. Solomon, Lizzie A. Harrop, Hettie Cadmus—3.

Hebrew Educational School—Annie R. Winchester—1.

Jefferson—Flora Simon, Tillie Sharer, Ida Miller—3.

Keystone—Mary M. Rose, Letitia C. Hazel, Clara A. Simon—3.

Lincoln—Kate M. Burton, Emily Durborrow, Sallie Bradshaw—3.

Locust Street—Sarah M. McChrystal, Elizabeth C. Robinson, Mary B. Fite—3.

Ludlow—Sallie K. Lilley, Maggie McQuade, Kate C. Kelley—3.

Manayunk—Annie E. Vandegrift, Kate C. Harris—2.

Marshall—Anna B. Hall, Lidie A. Cooper, Beulah H. Markle—3.

Monroe—Emma Wilson, Agnes McCahey, Mary Hemple—3.

Mount Vernon—Mamie McManus, Jennie Cascaden, Emily George—3.

George W. Nebinger—Susie Lowery, Jennie Russell, Beckie Williams—3.

Newton—Hannah Cheyney, Annie E. Hollis, Anna M. Ramsey—3.

Northern Liberties—Julia Smith, Virginia Tompkins, Anna Stephens—3.

Northeastern—Dollie Sweeney, Marcie Morgan, Annie Heyer—3.

Northwestern—Lizzie Byerly, Gertie Pile, Mattie Hetherington—3.

Price—Maggie Dysart, Kate Urwiler, Jennie Mines—3.

Randolph Consolidated—Clara M. Campbell, Katie R. Lawrence, Esther Myers—3.

Reynolds—Annie Gibbs, Mary Elliott, Ella Wise—3.

Ringgold—Mary C. Byrnes, Kate Hopson, Lizzie A. Rice—3.

Rittenhouse—Susie K. Gould, Minnie Loos, Linnie Carpenter—3.

Roxborough—Rena E. Mattis—1.

Southeastern—Sarah N. Borland, Ella A. Paulson, Rachel Anderson—3.

Southwestern—Jennie Montgomery, Mary Barr, Emma Chittick—3.

E. M. Stanton—Louisa Hicks, Emma L. Fithian—2.

Twentieth Section, East—Carrie T. Greenbank, Florence Gillender, Ida E. Lever—3.

University—Lilian Kline—1.

Vaughan—Maria Filson, Mellie Parcels, Mary Scott—3.

Wecacoe—Kate M. McGowan, Josie C. Blackburn, Alice J. Gaul—3.

Wyoming—Amelia Allen, Emma Canfield, Esther Walker—3.

THE CITY'S GROWTH.

Number of Building Permits Issued.

During the month of January just closed there were 190 permits issued by the Building Inspectors, as follows:—Dwellings, three-story, 19; dwellings, two-story, 109; bake-house, 1; ice-house, 1; shops, 6; bleaching-house, 1; office, 1; stable, 1; factory, 1; sheds, 3; stores, 3; and alterations and additions, 44.

During the month two dangerous and ten wooden buildings were ordered to be taken down.

In the following is given a comparison of the number of permits issued during the month and during January, 1870:—

	Jan., 1871.	Jan., 1870.
Dwellings, three-story	19	43
" two-story	109	99
Total dwellings	128	142
All other new buildings	18	33
Total new buildings	146	175
Additions and alterations	44	60
Grand total	190	235

ASSUMING ANOTHER'S NAME.—On Monday we gave an account of sundry robberies, for the supposed perpetration of which a number of persons residing in a building at the corner of Girard avenue and Sartain street were taken into custody. One of these gave the name of Kate Moreste, but we have received the following note which shows that the culprit endeavored to hide her identity by an assumed name:

"In Monday's issue of THE TELEGRAPH I saw a notice of a woman who gave her name as Kate Moreste, alias Kate Williams, who was arrested in company with several others on the charge of shoplifting, etc. This notice has injured me very much, as she gave my name and business, and stated that she played in a concert saloon on Chesnut street.

"I wish to state that there is no lady in this city bearing my name except myself. In justice to me, I wish you to be so kind as to contradict the statement referred to, as I am a respectable girl, and always have been respected by every one, both in and out of the profession. I defy any one to say anything to the contrary. I would also state that I reside home with my father and mother.

"KATE MORESTE."

THE COAL TONNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, January 28, 1871, was as follows:—

BY RAILROAD.

	Total for Week.	Same week last year	Increase and Decrease.
Passing over Main Line and Lebanon Valley and East Pennsylvania branches	4,740·13	41,763·09	d37,022·16
For shipment by Canal	.....	.....	.....
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad	740·17	2,992·11	d2,252·14
Shipped West and South from Pine Grove	349·14	512·00	d162·06
Consumed on Line	730·03	1,548·16	d818·13
Lehigh and Wyoming Co	86·13	11·06	75·07
Total Anth. paying freight	6,648·00	46,829·02	d40,181·02
Bituminous	4,361·09	2,401·16	1,959·04
Total all kinds paying freight	11,009·09	49,230·18	d38,221·18
Coal for Company's use	487·06	3,477·02	d2,989·16
Total tonnage for week	11,496·06	52,658·00	d41,161·14
Previously this year	563,127·09	461,294·10	101,832·19
Total to date	574,623,15	513,952·10	60,671·05

SHIPPED BY CANAL.

Total to date	36,225·17	34,373·16	1,852·01

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The regular meeting of the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania was held at noon to-day in the rooms of the society, Ninth and Walnut streets, the President in the chair.

The Auditing Committee reported that the treasurer's account had been found correct.

Reports were received from various parts of the country stating that several new cheese factories had been started lately by farmers, and that the owners intend to go into the cheese business to some extent.

A motion was made by Mr. Ingersoll asking the manufacturers of butter to send specimens of the article to the next meeting of the society, and that at that meeting a committee be appointed to judge of its excellence. This was agreed to.

A communication was received from a member of the Pomological Society giving a statement of what has been done towards establishing a State commissioner of agriculture.

Other business of minor importance was transacted, after which the society adjourned.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.—To-day the citizens of the Seventeenth Representative district are balloting for a representative to serve during the unexpired term of the Hon. Joseph A. Campbell, lately deceased. The candidates are C. Howard Griffith, Republican, and Henry W. Dittman, Democrat. The election progresses quietly, and up to the present hour no official returns have been received by us.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Officer Carrigan, of the Fifth district, yesterday observed a colored man, giving the name of John Powell, acting in a suspicious manner in the lower section of the city. He had in his possession a handsome set of harness and a lap robe, which the policeman believing to have been stolen, led him to make the arrest. Powell will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

IN A BAD CONDITION.—The building at present occupied by the Delaware Harbor Police force is in a shocking condition. The roof is badly in need of repair, as the water runs down into the sleeping quarters of the men. This should be remedied at once, as probably no force in the city police render such effective service as this command.

LODGERS.—During the storm of last night 137 lodgers found shelter in the Third District Station House and 40 in the Fifth district.

POLICE ARRESTS DURING JANUARY.—The following table shows the number of arrests made by the police during the month of January:

1st District	151	13th District	23
2d "	151	14th "	13
3d "	32	15th "	9
4th "	91	16th "	64
5th "	168	17th "	159
6th "	67	18th "	32
7th "	130	Delaware Harbor	5
8th "	77	Schuylkill Harbor	6
9th "	88	Reserve	36
10th "	116	Beggar Dectectives	30
11th "	No report		
12th "	105	Total	1553

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1871.

The month opens on an easy and rather quiet market, though the amount of business transacted is fully up to the average at this period. There is a fair supply of funds, especially of national currency, both at the banks and in the hands of private lenders, and there is evidently a disposition on the part of the latter to expand to the extent of their ability. This indicates confidence in the future of the market, and, if continued, will greatly facilitate operations at the regular opening of the spring trade. Call loans are very quiet but steady at 5½@6½ per cent. Choice business paper is in demand, and rates rather in favor of borrowers.

Gold is active, both on business and speculative account, and the market is firm at a range of 111⅛@111⅝, closing at the latter. The Government bond market continues active and strong at a slight advance on yesterday's closing prices.

At the Stock Board a moderate business was transacted, and prices were barely maintained. Sales of city 6s, new, at 101¼, and issues prior to 1862 at 102.

Reading Railroad changed hands at 49 1-16@49⅝; Pennsylvania at 63@64½; Lehigh Valley at 60⅜; Minehill at 51½; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46½.

Canal shares were dull, the only transactions being in Lehigh, which declined to 33¾@33¼.

Bank shares were in demand. Sales of manufacturers' at 30; Philadelphia at 160; and Commonwealth at 55.

A few shares of St. Nicholas Coal stock changed hands at 2¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3800 City 6s, prior to '62	102	100 sh Leh N	b30 33⅞
$1000 Am Gold	111⅛	300 do	33¾
$100 C & A 6s 80	94⅞	500 sh Penna R	62
$7200 City 6s, New	101⅜	200 do	b30. 62⅛
200 sh Read	49 1-16	200 do	62⅛
300 do	b60.49 1-16	10 do	62⅜
90 sh Leh Val R	60¼	4 sh Minehill R	51¾
43 do	60⅜	19 sh O C & A R	46½
16 sh Phila Bk	160	200 sh St Nich C	2¼
12 sh Manu Bank	30	4 sh Mech Bk	31¾
10 sh Bank of Rep	95	3 sh Com'h Bk	55

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 W Jer 6s	90	200 sh Leh Nav St	33⅞
$2000 Leh V R n bds	95½	59 sh Penna R	62
$800 C & A m 6s, 89	95	25 sh Reading R	49⅛
16 sh O C & A R	46½		

—We are furnished, by the politeness of Hon. James Pollock, Director, with the following statement of the coinage of the U. S. Mint for the month of January, 1871:—

		Value.
Gold deposits		$380,089 54
Silver deposits and purchases		146,790·30
Total deposits		$526,879·84

COINAGE EXECUTED.

GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	16,050	$321,000·00
Fine Bars	....	6,652·36
Total	16,050	$327,652·36

SILVER.

Dollars	88,125	$88,125·00
Half-dollars	163,170	81,585·00
Quarter Dollars	36,125	9,031·25
Fine Bars	....	15,806·14
Total	287,420	$194,547·39

NICKEL.

Five-cent Pieces	430,000	$21,500·00
Three-cent Pieces	40,000	1,200·00
Total	470,000	$22,700·00

BRONZE.

One-cent Pieces	580,000	$5,800·00
Two-cent Pieces	25,000	500·00
Total	605,000	$6,300·00

RECAPITULATION.

Gold Coinage	16,050	$321,000·00
Gold Bars	....	6,652·36
Silver Coinage	287,420	173,741.25
Silver Bars	....	15,806·14
Base Coinage	1,075,000	29,000·00
Total No. of Pieces	1,378,470	$551,199·75

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1862, 110⅜@110¾; do. 1864, 110@110¼; do. 1865, 109⅞@110⅜; do. 1865, new, 108⅞@109⅜; do. 1867, do. 109@109⅜; do. 1868, do. 109⅛@109⅜; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111½; Gold, 111⅛@111½; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 785@795; Central Pacific Railroad 910@920; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 630@700.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅛	11·55 P. M.	111⅛
10·05 "	111⅛	11·56 "	111⅛
10·15 "	111⅛	12·00 M.	111⅛
11·30 "	111⅛	12·10 P. M.	111⅛
11·42 "	111⅛	12·45 "	111⅛

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ₮ ton.

Seeds—The receipts of Cloverseed are trifling and it meets with a fair demand at 10¾@11¼c. ₮ pound. Timothy is nominal at $4·25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·10.

There is a firm feeling in the Flour market but not much activity. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·75@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·75; 500 barrels Quaker City Mills on private terms; Pennsylvania extra family at $6·25@7; Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75, and fancy brands at $8@9·50. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25@5·50. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The Wheat market is quiet, but holders of prime are not disposed to make concessions. Sales of Indiana red at $1·58@1·60; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $1·45@1·60; and amber and white at $1·70@1·85. Rye is held at 95@97c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of 2000 bushels at 80@82c. for yellow, and 78@80c. for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 56@60c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is quiet and may be quoted at 94c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Cable.*)

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Bark Sarah, from Charleston, with 1858 bales of cotton, arrived to-day.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Arrived, steamship Cleopatra, from Havana.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 31.—Arrived, steamships Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; San Jacinto, from New York; and Huntsville, from do.; brig S. P. Brown, from Greenport.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... FEBRUARY 1

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M. ..... 47 | 11 A. M. ..... 45 | 2 P. M. 49

SUN RISES	7·9	MOON SETS	4·7
SUN SETS	5·18	HIGH WATER	11·1

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

LATEST NOVELTY.

"THE BARONIAL ENVELOPE."

WM. H. HOSKINS,

Stationer, Card Engraver, Steam Power Printer,

No. 913 ARCH Street,

1 21 smwsp PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

First Speech of a Colored M. C.

Proceedings of Congress

A Spicy Scene in the House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Radical Reconstruction of the Cabinet.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A number of leading men of the Republican party from different sections of the country have called the President's attention to the importance of a reconstruction of his Cabinet. It is believed that the President is now satisfied that a change in the personnel of his administration is necessary to the future success of the Republican party. It is probable that by the 4th of March Messrs. Fish, Robeson, Creswell, Akerman, Boutwell, and Belknap will give place to other and more popular men. Mr. Delano is perhaps the only member of the present Cabinet who will be retained.

The Impeachment Committee now trying

Governor Holden of North Carolina,

has subpœnaed Senators Abbott and Poole, and Representative Dockery, as witnesses. They yesterday notified the court that if it choose to take their depositions, they are willing to testify, otherwise they would avail themselves of their rights as members of Congress, and refuse to attend.

The New York and Boston Post Offices.

Secretary Boutwell has addressed a letter to the Appropriation Committee asking for an additional appropriation for continuing the work on the New York and Boston Post Office buildings. While the committee is opposed to giving any money at present for the erection of new public buildings, they will appropriate a small sum to continue the work already commenced in New York and Boston.

Pacific Railroad Interest.

The committees having before them the bill relative to the payment of interest due the Government by the Pacific Railroads have taken no action as yet.

Jeff. C. Long,

The New Negro Member,

from the State of Georgia, made his first speech in the House to-day, against the repeal of the test oath. Negro members being a novelty in the House, Long was listened to with great attention.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Death of Hon. John Ross.

TORONTO, Feb. 1.—Hon. John Ross, member of the Dominion Senate, died at his residence near Toronto yesterday. Mr. Ross was President of the Grand Trunk Railway for ten years, and a prominent politician and member of several governments.

FROM THE WEST.

Arkansas Legislation.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 1.—A Little Rock special says the name of Brooks was stricken from the rolls of the Senate yesterday by a vote of 14 to 7, and his credentials were subsequently referred to the Committee on Credentials. In the House articles of impeachment against Lieut.-Governor Johnson were indefinitely postponed by a vote of 48 to 30.

FROM NEW YORK.

Forger Committed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Brockway, the forger, has been committed for trial.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Cotton dull and lower; sales of 1000 bales uplands at 15¼c.; Orleans at 15¾. Flour declined 5@10c.; sales of 8500 barrels State at $6·15@7·20; Ohio at $6 90@7·50; Western at $6·15@7·75; Southern, $7@8·75. Wheat dull and nominally lower; sales 31,000 bushels new spring at $1·55; winter red and amber Western at $1·52@1·60. Corn steady; sales of 29,000 bushels new mixed Western at 88@89c. Oats quiet; sales of 19,000 bushels Ohio at 63½@65c. Beef steady. Pork quiet. Lard heavy; steam, 12@13¼c.; kettle, 13½c. Whisky heavy at 94@94½c.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mr. Buckingham presented a remonstrance from the women of New England against female suffrage; protesting against the imposition upon them of burdens belonging to the sterner sex.

Mr. Nye, from the Committee on Territories, submitted a report, with a substitute for the bill organizing the territory of Okalcahoma.

Mr. Pomeroy offered a substitute for his resolution of yesterday, as follows:—

That in obedience to that Christian charity which seeketh the good of all nations and ministers to all human distresses, we heartily commend the sufferings of belligerent nations in Europe to the American people, and recommend that a generous system of organized charity, seeking out and providing first for the most pressing necessities, be speedily inaugurated for their relief.

The resolution was preceded by a preamble reciting the prospect of peace between two great nations, each entitled to the friendship and good-will of the American people, and depicting the devastation and suffering caused by the war, and particularly existing destitution in Republican France.

Mr. Sherman moved as an amendment an additional resolution requesting the President to communicate to the French Government the profound sympathy of the American people for the people of France, now suffering under an unexampled misfortune, and to extend to them every encouragement and support consistent with the laws of the United States, and our treaties with other powers, in establishing upon a firm basis a republican government.

Mr. Sherman then withdrew and subsequently reintroduced his amendment as a separate resolution, when it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. Saulsbury the preamble was stricken out, and the resolution amended to make it a concurrent resolution, so as to require the action of the House. It was then agreed